STATE OF	WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT CO BRANCH	OURT : MANITOWOC COUNTY 1			
STATE OF	WISCONSIN,				
	PLAINTIFF,	JURY TRIAL			
	FLAINTIFF,	TRIAL DAY 19			
vs.		Case No. 05 CF 381			
STEVEN A	. AVERY,				
	DEFENDANT.				
	Manager of Coope				
	MARCH 8, 2007				
BEFORE: Hon. Patrick L. Willis Circuit Court Judge					
APPEARAN	CES:				
	KENNETH R. KRATZ				
	Special Prosecutor On behalf of the State	e of Wisconsin.			
	THOMAS J. FALLON				
	Special Prosecutor On behalf of the State	e of Wisconsin.			
	NORMAN A. GAHN				
	Special Prosecutor On behalf of the State	e of Wisconsin.			
	DEAN STRANG				
Attorney at Law On behalf of the defendant.					
	JEROME BUTING				
Attorney at Law On behalf of the defendant.					
	STEVEN A. AVERY				
	Defendant Appeared in person.				

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1 (Reconvened at 9:07; jurors not
2 present.)
3 THE COURT: At this time the Court calls
4 the State of Wisconsin vs. Steven Avery, Case No.

the State of Wisconsin vs. Steven Avery, Case No. 05 CF 381. We're here this morning for a continuation of the trial in this matter outside the presence of the jury at this time. Will the parties state their appearances for the record, please?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: The State appears by

Calumet County District Attorney Ken Kratz,

Assistant Attorney General Tom Fallon. I should

tell the Court that, uh, Mr. Gahn, uh, has been,

uh, delayed for a few minutes but will be joining

us during these proceedings, Judge.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Good morning. Uh, Steven Avery in person, Jerome Buting, Dean Strang on his behalf.

THE COURT: All right. We're here, uh, this morning to take up, uh, some outstanding motions, uh, that were raised during the course of the trial thus far, and, uh, also hear what the Court anticipates will be a -- a new motion or motions from the defense.

One of the items yesterday that was left unresolved was, um, somewhat of an inventory of

the exhibits, uh, to make sure that, uh, exhibits that have been marked but not yet received, uh, may -- that one party or the other may request that they be received and to verify, I guess, that the exhibits that have been marked and not received were done so intentionally.

I'm going to ask the parties to address that item with the clerk, uh, after I hear argument on the motions, since I want some time to, um, um, consider the arguments that are made on the motions, and I think that will give the parties more than adequate time to, uh, uh, check with the clerk on the status of any exhibits that haven't been resolved.

Um, we can go back on the record before the jury is brought in this afternoon to address any items with respect to exhibits, uh, that require attention.

Uh, looking at the inventory of motions that have been made but not yet finally addressed, uh, one of them -- and it wasn't really a motion, there was an objection made back on February 27, uh, to an offer by the defense concerning, uh, telephone records regarding the accessing of voice mails. That matter was --

I -- I reserved ruling, uh, on that matter.

Finally, uh, pending receipt of additional evidence from the, um, phone company representative that we heard yesterday, um, Mr. Buting, I believe you were acting on behalf of counsel at the time. Are you satisfied the evidence that was permitted in yesterday addresses that matter sufficiently?

ATTORNEY BUTING: Uh, in the sense that, uh, the evidence I wanted to get in, came in, yes. Uh, I'm -- I'm not commenting that it satisfied me from an evidentiary reconciliation type of perspective, but certainly the in -- the information that, uh, I think, actually, the -- the witness that was present from Cingular on that February 27 date wasn't as knowledgeable about the records, and, actually, gave us some incorrect information about what those, um, uh, open versus unopened meant. And I think this witness cleared that up and, uh, provided some other helpful information. So, uh, I'm satisfied that -- that we, uh -- we -- we got what we wanted.

THE COURT: All right. I was not looking for a stipulation as to the significance of any of

the testimony but, rather, whether the evidentiary, uh, issue had been resolved, and I take it that it has been?

ATTORNEY BUTING: Yes.

THE COURT: Uh, one other, uh, matter that I wanted to address this morning was a, uh, motion, uh, from Mr. Strang back on February 23 renewing the defense challenge to the, uh -- what has been referred to in, um, earlier portions of these proceedings, as multiple entries under the November 5 search warrant.

Uh, I note that after the Court heard argument from both parties on that date, um, I indicated that I would not hear further from the parties on the issue at that time, but because there may be additional evidence yet to be introduced, I would give the parties an opportunity to argue the matter, um, further.

Um, to refresh everyone's memory, the Court's understanding of the argument made by the defense at that time was that it came in, uh, three parts. Um, first of all, a challenge to the sequential nature of the searches of the defendant's trailer, garage, and surrounding property.

Uh, second, a renewed argument, um, under a **Franks** theory that the, uh, representations of the State in the affidavit for the November 5 warrant, uh, did not have a factual basis.

And, third, there was a challenge which the Court would consider to be more in the nature of a new challenge rather than a refinement of the old one, which related to the, uh, State's alleged failure to search the burn area in a timely manner, uh, to summarize it as the Court understands it.

Uh, but with that background and my understanding, uh, Mr. Strang, I'll hear from you first.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Thank you. At the time the, um, reply I intended to make to, uh, Counsel's argument would have focused on, um, the issue of abandonment, of, um, property that Counsel argued as to items in the backyard or, um, in what we've called the burn area. And as I -- as I understood Mr. Fallon's argument, um, it was that, um, Steven Avery had no further privacy interest in anything that was found in the, uh -- in the burn area, uh, and, therefore,

there just was not a Fourth Amendment interest at stake.

Um, irrespective of how close the, um, area was to the house or its -- or the -- the private areas of the property, I think the analogy Counsel drew was to garbage that's set out on the curb for disposal, uh, or in -- in a trash bin, that sort of thing, the idea, that, uh, burning, um, is -- is an act of disposal, or abandonment, or relinquishment than he took a privacy interest in the -- in the items.

Uh, Counsel did argue that, uh, um, uh, curtilage no longer is a dispositive concept, uh, at least as the Wisconsin courts apply the Fourth Amendment, and, uh, Article I, Section I of the Wisconsin Constitution. And to an extent, Counsel's right. It -- it's clear that courts are getting away from arcane terms like curtilage or, um, a mechanical assessment of, um, you know, where a treeline is or where a picket fence may be, um, so up to -- up to a point I agree with Counsel on -- on his assessment of the development of case law.

But it remains true that, um, areas of a -- of a person's home and accompanied property

that he seeks to preserve for private use or the intimate activities of life, uh, remain within the scope of the Fourth Amendment, and, uh, carried it to its ex -- extreme, and I don't know that in the end Mr. Fallon would carry it this far, but carried to its logical end, his argument that curtilage doesn't matter, and that burning is an act of destruction that relinquishes all privacy rights for purposes of Fourth Amendment, would mean that, uh, I have no privacy interest in my fireplace in my living room. Which, of course, just can't be.

And, here, I acknowledge that we're not talking about a fireplace inside someone's living room or home, we're talking about an area outside of the immediate home. But what -- what we have here is an area that is behind the garage, not, uh, easily viewed from anyplace that, uh, an uninvited visitor, or sales person, newspaper delivery boy, or somebody -- post--- postal carrier would likely be. Um, it's behind the home.

And on the State's own theory here, um, you know, if we accept the State's argument, the theory of prosecution, then it is that Mr. Avery

burned bone -- bone, burned the body, and the personal items of Teresa Halbach in that area. We dispute that entirely, but -- but let's work with the State's theory, uh, and that he did so, not as an act of abandonment, but as an act of concealment, uh, or -- or intention not to be discovered, uh, on the crime that the State contends he -- he committed.

Moreover, the State has educed evidence that the doghouse and the dog, which associates with Mr. Avery, were positioned in such a way as to keep people away from the burn area. Um, indeed, uh, when it suits the agents of the State, they've argued here, that they couldn't go. They were kept away from the burn area by, uh, the dog, um, and the -- the -- the range of its leash, the location of its doghouse.

So it -- it really is, I think, inconsistent here for the State to argue that Mr. Avery did not show a subjective interest in the privacy of the area behind his garage. Um, he did, and that subjective interest in privacy is, uh, the first important aspect of standing or the right to assert a Fourth Amendment claim.

And the other, then, is whether that

subjective assertion of a privacy interest is one that society, at large, objectively, uh, views as reasonable or recognizes, and I think here, uh, it -- it's -- it's really beyond serious debate that for an area 20 feet, or 40 feet, or whatever it is behind your house, immediately behind your garage, uh, in an area that looks like a construction site to be situated in an area in which the grass is mowed, it's a backyard that's tended as the -- the evidence showed here. We -- you know, the photographs. I think, some of the testimony referred to the grass being short and mowed.

Uh, it's really beyond serious argument, but that's sort of a -- an immediate backyard area, um, is something in which the public, our culture, doesn't recognize, a right to privacy.

Um, people do private things in the backyard.

It's a -- it's a different area of the backyard, but there's a swimming pool, for instance, in the backyard here as the Court has seen. There's a back deck off the house. As I say, the -- the area is mowed and tended as a lawn.

Farther out in that yard, um, than, um -- than the burn area, there -- there are cars

to the south. They're, you know, lined up or parked, um, not as if they belong to this -- the business or the salvage property, uh, business, but as if they are associated with the yard of -- of, uh, the red trailer which -- which clearly is Steven Avery's building.

So, um, this is his pet. He keeps the pet in this area, quite apart from whether it was intended to exclude others. You keep your pet in an area that you expect to be private, and, um, don't expect others to be walking through or disturbing your pet, at least where the pet is leashed, uh, and housed as it was here.

So, um, I don't think that, uh, the

State can succeed at the threshold question here
saying that there was not, um, both a subjective
and objective reasonable privacy interest in this
area immediately behind Steven Avery's detached
garage in his backyard and, you know, just
several yards, uh, uh, away from his trailer.

So, um, that -- that at the time is when I recall, um, wanting to add, um, by way of reply, and I don't think there's much more I can do to freshen my original arguments with the evidence that we've heard since I've made them.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask a question with --

ATTORNEY STRANG: Sure.

THE COURT: -- respect to the burn pit area. I understand the, um -- the -- the challenges made to the searches of the trailer and the garage, um, the -- there was a concession that the initial brief sweep searches would not have been the searches that count, but that the lengthier searches shortly thereafter of the garage and the trailer should have been the end of it.

The, uh -- in reviewing my notes and -- and the argument with respect to the search of the burn pit area, uh, the focus seemed to be on the fact that, uh, well, the -- the State could have searched it earlier, uh, the State could have, uh, neutralized the dog that was guarding the burn pit area, and searched it earlier, but I'm not -- I guess it's not immediately apparent to me what the significance of the timing of the search of the burn pit area is, assuming it was done within the time within which the State could effectuate the warrant.

Uh, in other words, if it was done

later, uh, so what? Is -- is there -- I -- I didn't -- I didn't detect in the argument a claim that there were -- there was somehow an improper multiple search of the burn pit area. So I want to make sure I'm not missing your argument there.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Well, um, it -- it -- it's a very good question, and I -- and I'm -- I'm pausing only because I'm trying to remember, um, when the first search warrant expired, or -- or would have expired on its own terms. I think it was either the 9th or the 10th.

There's at least a second search warrant obtained on the 9th, as I recall. Um --

ATTORNEY FALLON: I can help out. It would have ex -- If the warrant was obtained on --

ATTORNEY STRANG: The 5th.

ATTORNEY FALLON: -- Saturday, the 5th, at 3:25 p.m., then, technically, according to statutory interpretation, its arguable expiration would have been Thursday, the 10th, at 3:25, if I count correctly.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Yeah, I -- that -- that sounds -- that sounds right to me as a matter of statutory expiration. Um, I think the

first search of the burn area is the 8th. Um, off the top of my head, I'm not sure we had any testimony about anything happening on the 9th in the burn area. We certainly do on the 10th.

Um, and so the 8th would have been in the -- within the statutory time, um, but, you know, the statute isn't the begin -- isn't -- isn't the end of it. Um, what -- what we've done here, if -- if the search of the Avery -- of the Steven Avery part of this property reasonably should have ended with the first thorough searches on the evening of the 5th, or the garage, I guess, at the latest, the morning of the 6th, then holding the entire property and excluding it from him unreasonably impinged on his possessory interest.

And the Fourth Amendment protects the privacy interest and also the possessory interest that -- that we have, and there's really no justification, once you complete the search of the house and the garage, for not also completing the search of the private areas associated with those -- those two buildings. And from the 6th on, you're unreasonably depriving this man of his possessory interest in -- in his home, in the

place he lives.

Um, and, um, you know, I -- I don't rely as much on the privacy interest in that yard as to a first search, but, again, if the first search isn't timely, isn't reasonably timely, and he's being excluded from his possessory interest in his home, um, and its, you know -- and it -- and its useful property, the private areas surrounding the home, then you do trigger the reasonableness requirement of the Fourth Amendment as well, um, by the passage of time.

So I think the -- the search on the 8th is -- is already beyond a reasonable time as a matter of his possessory interest, and certainly the work on the 10th, and the 11th, and whatever is done after in the, uh, burn area, itself, um, is outside the statutory limits of that warrant and, um -- and -- and all the more unreasonable just by virtue of further passage of time, um, in which he's denied his possessory interest.

And then, also, the privacy interest is triggered, again, as you have serial searches at the convenience of law enforcement people rather than recognizing this isn't their property, it's someone else's property. They are the unwelcome

visitors. They are the intruders from the standpoint of the Fourth Amendment, not the other way around.

And, um, so you -- you have the privacy interest escalating and being affected unreasonably as time passes after the 6th.

That's not terribly articulate, but it did -- I did, at least, answer the question.

as I understand it, it's not a -- so much a parallel argument to the garage and the house and that there were improper multiple searches made of the burn area, but, rather, once the house and the garage searches were completed, there was adequate time to also search the burn area had the State wished, and because they didn't, therefore, it should be suppressed?

argument, then, is that anything after the first search on the 8th also triggers the serial search concern, and -- and really the 10th -- um, because the searching on the 10th, as I -- I may be wrong about Mr. Pevytoe's testimony. I -- I know he arrives in the afternoon on the 9th, and I guess I don't remember right now, but I can

1 look at my notes. Um --

THE COURT: Well, let me address that,

3 though. The --

ATTORNEY STRANG: Sure.

argument that the searches of the house and the garage were completed earlier was premised on statements from the officers who participated that they had found everything that they wanted after what the defense characterized as the search. The difference with the burn area is, it's my understanding that the initial items found on the 8th immediately triggered a desire to search it further because it looked like burn fragments, and then later people who knew more about it came in.

Maybe I'm missing --

ATTORNEY STRANG: No --

THE COURT: -- something.

ATTORNEY STRANG: -- I -- I think that's right. And there -- there -- there was initial searching on the 8th as I recall. Um, and then I'm trying to remember when -- I was just trying to remember when the search on the 10th starts, and if -- if Mr. Pevytoe or Mr. Ertl gave us a time of day. I didn't note it in my notes. I

apologize. Um, but -- but, as I say, by the 10th, you're in the serial searching and you're also, at some point, bumping up on the -- the statutory expiration of the warrant.

So that -- that would be the -- the second or alternate argument that -- that we're making in that respect.

THE COURT: Okay. Mis -- Mr. Fallon?

ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you, Judge. The hallmark of any interpretation or application of the Fourth Amendment under current standards is reasonableness. And reasonableness is determined by the totality of the circumstances under which an exercise of judgment occurs. And, in effect, that's what we have here, an exercise of judgment based on an assessment of facts.

The testimony educed during the course of the trial does nothing to undermine the original Court's ruling on the motion to suppress and the lengthy briefing that occurred in relation thereto.

In fact, I would argue to the Court that the testimony, uh, elicited during the course of the trial does nothing but further support, further augment, and demonstrate the

reasonableness of the law enforcement efforts involved in this case. Uh, and not to -- unnecessarily redundant, but I think it certainly bears in mind that we're looking at a piece of property of approximately 40 acres in size, with, as I recall, 15 buildings in total, 4 residences, and somewhere between 3,800 and 4,000 junked cars.

It is within that context that law enforcement obtained and executed a search warrant on Saturday, November 5. As -- as I indicated, I believe the warrant -- uh, they returned to the property with the warrant at about 3:25 p.m. on Saturday, began execution thereof short -- shortly thereafter.

Again, I focus the Court's attention on the fact that there were searches on Saturday, two sweeps and one initial search on Saturday evening, which are apparently not at issue.

The first search of the garage on

Satur -- on Sunday morning is not at issue. And

as a result, we're looking at sub -- subsequent

searches to each of those locations.

Again, the premise upon which the Court's original decision was made remains firm

and is still a valid premise, it's still a valid justification for denying the motion to suppress, and that is, there was one warrant and one continuous ongoing search of various locations.

The defendant's argument has legs. It holds water if, and only if, one looks at it in one microscopics point in time and one location in time.

As the testimony of Agents Fassbender, uh, and Investigator John Ertl from the Crime

Lab, uh, even Mr. Wiegert yesterday, and numerous other officers, including, interestingly enough,

Special Agent Pevytoe, yesterday, indicates that he was, um, bouncing around on a -- various sites on both Friday and Saturday, uh, touching base with colleagues on other locations both in the salvage yard and beyond the salvage yard. So you have one continuing search.

I find Counsel's argument most interesting with respect to the burn pit, that that's somehow not to be considered part of the search or that somehow law enforcement should have, uh, worked in the pit, as it were, sooner than they did.

Um, let me digress here momentarily to

make one observation with respect to, uh, the privacy interest or this whole curtilage argument and just make one observation. Just because someone evinces a motive to conceal, and just because they take acts in furtherance of their concealment, and just because they exercise dominion or control over a particular item, doesn't necessarily, under all sets and circumstances, uh, establish a privacy interest in the area which society is necessarily, uh, expected to honor and accept, as reasonable, under all the circumstances.

And, again, I come back to that point.

There is nothing that refutes the argument that that burning, whether it's in a burn barrel on the side of the road containing cell phone parts, or a burn pit in the back of -- uh, from which remains of a person are obtained, there's nothing there that, um, disputes the fact that the concealment, uh, also, in this case, goes hand in hand with the a -- a -- abandonment -- uh, the abandonment of whatever is in those items.

But, again, that's a digression, because the Court need not reach that argument, although I think it's supportive of the State's position.

What you have here is a continuing execution of a search warrant. Day by day methodical process engaged in by law enforcement based on -- upon arra -- available resources, based upon information which was coming in, literally, by the hour, making an assessment as to its importance, the need for the, um, dispatchment of resources to address discoveries and the whatnot.

And in this particular case, uh, as indicated, um, search of the burn pit was not exactly the highest priority, nor was its evidentiary significance apparent on Saturday or Sunday. And -- and we have numerous bits of testimony from Agents Fassbender and Mr. Ertl, and the, uh, uh -- the handlers of the human remains stuff.

But, again, returning to the question of the pit in -- inferentially, I see nothing in their argument that makes any sense whatsoever about why the search of the pit is somehow invalid because it occurs on the 8th, because it occurs at that time upon the discovery of -- of what looks like a piece of human bone in the grass near the pit, which then draws the attention of law enforcement officers and they

begin to work that information.

And, next, I would point out that, um, a second warrant, and I'm not even convinced that it was required, but, clearly, in a precautionary safety mode effort, the officers did apply and renew the original search warrant on Wednesday afternoon, and that search warrant, as noted in previous proceedings, was executed on Thursday.

Interestingly enough, um, Special Agent Pevytoe had already begun working the pit. As I recall his testimony quite clearly yesterday in response to my question, he began Thursday afternoon, shortly after the noon hour, after working all morning here in Calumet County sifting debris which is a -- was obtained from that very same burn pit, mind you, uh, here at the Sheriff's Office on Thursday morning.

He returned to the scene at that time with the needed equipment and personnel to begin processing this scene in greater detail. And by the scene I mean the burn pit. So that processing began, uh, on Thursday afternoon and went late into the night as we heard Agent Pevytoe describe.

So, clearly, we have a continuing

search, uh, based upon an evaluation of what has occurred. What do we know so far? Uh, we had, as Special Agent Sturdivant said with respect to the pit, those bone fragments. I made the call. I made the decision. I wanted to know if those were human remains. I wanted to know if there was reason to look at this pit more closely. I wanted to know if they were Teresa Halbach's remains. We packaged up as many as of we thought were bones, sent them to the Crime Lab. They made their way to Ms. -- to Dr. Bennett.

I believe we heard some testimony on, uh, who in -- initially was able to make a determination on Wednesday that there were some human remains. And then, of course, we heard testimony from Dr. Eisenberg that she began her involvement on Thursday, the 10th. And, interestingly enough, as we've heard from Agent Pevytoe, there was discussion between, uh, herself and Agent Pevytoe about the status of the affairs at that time.

So, clearly, law enforcement's efforts here, I premise all that, or put that all out there, as evidence of the reasonableness of the efforts undertaken by the officers to search what

they searched, when they searched it, and why they did it, and the manner in which they did it, because all those factors go back, again, to the reasonableness of the manner of which the searches were carried out.

And I think it's -- it's quite apparent here, more important, to note that there's not just one, but there were two search warrants here authorizing the -- the efforts of law enforcement here. And, again, any evaluation of reasonableness must take into, um -- into, uh -- lost my train of thought -- must take into account all of the facts, all of the circumstances of what was being searched, not just the 40 acres.

Uh, there were searches of all of the surrounding gravel pits areas. There were, uh, uh, the Radandt fre -- uh, gravel pit area, there was the markings, uh -- the exhibit number escapes me at the moment -- that, uh, Counsel displayed even as late as yesterday in his examination of Agent Pevytoe. There were multiple sites. Uh, we had the, uh -- the -- the Maribel park incident that pulled resources away.

what they thought was the most important, most needed information to be, uh, assessed and addressed, and proceeded in accordance therewith.

So without repeating, uh, the arguments any further than were made both in the briefs, in which I note that abandonment was argued in the briefs, as well as inevitable discovery premised upon the additional warrant, all of this has already been set forth in written argument and the subject of the Court's previous decision.

So, in effect, we see nothing in the evidence educed at trial which should cause the Court to rethink that decision, and we ask the Court not to, and continue to rule the evidence admissible for proper jury consideration. Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Strang, on that motion?

ATTORNEY STRANG: No. I -- I -- I think a great deal has been said and I -- I'd probably be repeating myself.

THE COURT: Very well. Uh, there's another -- There is another, um, outstanding, uh, motion, uh, regarding the, uh, renewal by the defense of its, uh, fair forensic testing, uh,

motion. I know that, uh, originally I believe
Mr. Buting argued it for the defense and Mr. Gahn
wanted a chance to respond.

ATTORNEY FALLON: Uh, he did. Uh, as, uh, indicated by, uh, Mr. Kratz, Mr., uh, Gahn had some transportation issues. We expect his arrival about 10:30, if that would be all right, if we could defer that one until a little bit later?

THE COURT: Very well. That's, um, what I have as far as the inventory of -- of outstanding prior motions. Uh, the Court understands that the defense has a motion, or some motions, uh, to raise, uh, following the close of the State's case. Uh --

ATTORNEY STRANG: Yes.

THE COURT: Who -- who wishes to be heard on that?

ATTORNEY STRANG: I -- I'll -- I'll be happy to argue those, Your Honor. The -- the State now having rested its case in chief, um, my motion is for judgment of acquittal on all four counts, uh, now under consideration, and -- and I -- I don't know if there's been a second Amended Information filed or not. I maybe just don't remember right now, but we've -- we've at

least referred to the four remaining counts here as, uh, Count 1, first degree intentional homicide; uh, Count 2, I think, is mutilating a corpse; as I recall, Count 3 is the felon in possession of a firearm count; Count 4 is, uh, false imprisonment. So I move for a judgment of acquittal and dismissal, uh, on all four counts.

Um, the -- the -- the argument I make, uh, as to all four is that all of the evidence presented in the State's case in chief, viewed in the light most favorable to the State, drawing all reasonable inferences, um, in favor of the State at this point, but, of course, drawing no unreasonable inferences that way, um, still, um, by that standard, the evidence is insufficient to warrant a reasonable fact finder in returning verdicts of, uh, guilty on any of the four counts under consideration, um, so whether we call it a directed verdict or dismissal, uh, or an acquittal, um, the relief we seek, uh, really is the same, functionally, uh, now that the State has rested its ca -- its case.

That's, as I say, the -- the -- the general argument, and as to the first three counts, I'll -- I'll stand on that argument.

specific comments on Count 4, the false imprisonment charge. When Mr. Avery first was charged with murder of Teresa Halbach in November, 2005, um, he faced two charges with respect to that core set of allegations by the State. One charge was first degree intentional homicide and one was mutilating a corpse. Those were joined, I think, without objection from the defense, with the very first charge filed against Mr. Avery as a matter of chronology under this case number, which was the felon in possession of a firearm, or at least that was the, uh -- the warrant on which he was arrested.

So those three charges together stood until, um, the State, uh, obtained some statements from Brendan -- Brendan Dassey in the end of February and the first day of March, 2006.

On March 1 and March 2, 2006, as this record shows, and as we -- we had discussed a number of times, uh, agents of the State appeared at televised news conferences and laid out a chilling, gripping story of the last minutes, or perhaps hours, of Teresa Halbach's life. And that story, in large part, was reflected in the

Criminal Complaint about -- at about the same time against Brendan Dassey, and much of that story found its way into the Amended Criminal Complaint against Steven Avery, but added three more charges. Those were first degree sexual assault, kidnapping, and false imprisonment.

Added so far as the Complaint made clear, and so -- insofar as any viewer of these news conferences would have concluded, added on the basis of Brendan Dassey's supposed confession and allegations.

Now, we argued at -- at the time, I think indisputably, the inadmissible nature of Brendan Dassey's statements against Mr. Avery. We lost that argument.

We sought to subject the new allegations to the minimal testing of a preliminary hearing. We lost that argument.

We sought an interlocutory appeal, or a permissive appeal, because we thought strongly that Wisconsin law required the ta -- the State to put up or shut up to some degree, at least to a probable cause level of admissible evidence, on those three new charges. The Court of Appeals declined to hear the permissive appeal.

This Court raised, by 50 percent, as I recall, Mr. Avery's cash bail on the basis of the new allegations attributed to Brendan Dassey.

And shortly before this trial, two of those three added charges the State abandoned, acknowledging the obvious to everyone else that the State couldn't prove first degree sexual assault, the State couldn't prove kidnapping, the State had no admissible evidence. Indeed, I'm not sure the State has inadmissible evidence to support those two charges.

But over my objection, and in the face of my motion to dismiss false imprisonment as well, the State persisted, asserted its right to decide what to go to a jury on, and at least implicitly represented to the -- to this Court that it would offer evidence sufficient to establish at least the false imprisonment charge that it wished to present. So that -- The Court acceded to -- to the State's request, and we all have to acknowledge that the prosecution, in general, gets to decide, uh, what charges to go forward to on those that have been bound over and on which the defendant has been arraigned, and I said at the time that if the State fell short, I

thought there might be grounds for a mistrial.

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Why? Because the false imprisonment count here is the last vestige of the unsupported, inaccurate, uncorroborated claims of Brendan Dassey that were broadcast by agents of the State to everyone who had a TV turned on in this part of the state that threatened the right to a fair trial, that threatened the right to have a jury drawn from the venue in which this cr -- crime was charged, and that curled the hair of anyone who listened to the description of a naked woman manacled to a bed, sexually assaulted, stabbed, throat cut, strangled when slashing of her throat didn't kill her, and then only later, a corpse, shot 11 times. That was the story. That was the horror story that was present. And the false imprisonment charge, as I say, is the last vestige of that horror story.

And the State went forward with it. And what we have here, now that the State has presented its entire case in chief, what we have here is nothing to support a belief that Brendan Dassey had anything to do with Steven Avery on October 31, 2005. Nothing to support the notion that he had anything to do with anything criminal

in which Mr. Avery may have been engaged.

Again, giving the State the benefit of all reasonable inferences and viewing the light — the evidence in the light most favorable to the State, anything Mr. Avery may have done on October 31, there is nothing that has been presented to show that Brendan Dassey had a culpable connection to any of it. There is nothing to suggest that Ms. Halbach ever was in Mr. Avery's bedroom, let alone restrained there, let alone assaulted there, let alone stabbed there, or with her throat slashed.

Indeed, the physical evidence beyond serious dispute, beyond peradventure that physical evidence has destroyed or revealed the inaccuracy of that horror story. It was a fable. An ugly, horrific fable, but a fable, all the same, belied by the physical evidence and by the testimony in the State's own case in chief.

And we now learn that the cause of death, in the State's view, isn't stabbing, it isn't throat-slashing, it isn't strangling. What is it? It's two gunshot wounds to the head. The gunshot wounds that, according to the Complaint and the news conferences, were supposed to have

been fired after she was dead, now become the cause of death. Not 11, but 2.

Do we know at all? Do we have any basis to draw reasoned inference from the State's case in chief about where those gunshots were fired? From how far away? In what position Ms. Halbach was at the time? Whether she was alive at the time? Who fired the gunshots? On that, we have evidence that the gun that fired at least one of the bullets was found in Steven Avery's bedroom, and that shell casings found in the garage were identified, also, as having been fired by that gun.

So, again, viewing the light in -- or the evidence in the light most favorable to the State, one might say that a reasonable jury, perhaps, could find that Mr. Avery was the one who fired the bullet that later we are told has Teresa Halbach's DNA on it. I don't think that's a reasonable interpretation of the evidence as a whole, but let's spot the State that one. We still don't know where, when, from how far away, or in what condition Ms. Halbach was at the time.

And to the extent that the State's evidence has put her in Mr. Avery's house at all,

the rich irony, of course, is that that rests -that inference rests on one offhand statement of
Mr. Avery to which Detective Remiker testified, a
statement of the defendant that was undisclosed
with which we were caught at surprise at this
trial.

And beyond that, what we have here, viewed in the light most favorable to the State, is Bobby Dassey's testimony that he saw Ms.

Halbach walking toward Steven Avery's trailer.

Not that she went in, not that Mr. Avery had any interaction with her, but saw her walking toward his trailer after taking photographs of the van.

That's it.

No reasonable jury here, viewing the light -- the evidence in any light, could infer, reasonably, from here that Ms. Halbach was restrained or confined by Mr. Avery in his house in any way. Of course, walking into somebody's house isn't an unlawful confinement or restraint. We do that all the time. People visit other people's homes. Strangers are admitted. That's, in itself, no proof of an intentional and unlawful confinement or restraining. And, at best, that's what the State has as to the home.

The State has no evidence at all putting Teresa Halbach, herself, in the garage. Her blood isn't found there. What is found there is a bullet, four months later, on which her DNA is identified. Not her blood, but her DNA.

How the bullet comes to be there we don't know, but it's lying out on the floor under an air compressor four months after the garage is searched repeatedly, and that's the only connection, immediate though it is, between Ms. Halbach and the garage as a possible place of confinement.

Moreover, if she ever was in the garage, we don't know. We have no evidence on which we can do anything more than speculate that she was alive when she was in the garage. And while you certainly can mutilate a corpse, or treat a corpse unlawfully, you can't confine or restrain a corpse. And this Court acknowledged that in its preliminary instructions to the jury on the essential elements of false imprisonment under Section 940.30 of the Wisconsin Statutes. So the garage isn't a place in which a reasonable jury can find Ms. Halbach was restrained or confined under any view of the elements.

And that leaves the Toyota by my lights. The Toyota has, uh, bloodstains in the rear cargo area that a reasonable jury certainly could conclude were made by bloodied hair up against the passenger side wheel well of the rear cargo area. A reasonable jury certainly could conclude that this was Teresa Halbach's blood. There was ample testimony from Sherry Culhane to warrant that conclusion.

apparently is, that the cause of death was being shot in the head twice, two gunshot wounds, the State presented that evidence from Leslie Eisenberg and from Dr. Jeffrey Jentzen, then Teresa Halbach was dead when her hair was bloodied by a hole in the occipital bone and a hole in the parietal bone. We have nothing else here. Nothing on which a reasonable inference would arise, from which an infer -- a reasonable inference would arise that there was any other reason for bloodied hair but two gunshot wounds to the head.

Now, if that happened, if that was the cause of death, highly speculative, but let's set that aside for the sake of argument, if that was

the cause of death, then, again, it's a body in the back of the Toyota, not another person. Not a living human being. Not only is that the -- a reasonable inference, it's the only reasonable inference if one credits the State's cause of death. The State has produced no other evidence that would suggest another cause of death.

So what we're left with in the end is nothing on which a reasonable jury, acting on evidence and reasonable inferences from evidence rather than on horror stories or fables or imagination or guesses, could come to a conclu --conclusion here that the State in its case in chief has proven the essential elements of false imprisonment beyond a reasonable doubt.

Beyond -- Nothing that would allow a reasonable jury to find those essential elements proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

So I'm asking the Court to, in a sense, ratify what the State has already done, which is the abandonment of this charge and the abandonment of a theory that Brendan Dassey had anything to do with this or that the story that Brendan Dassey told under police questioning has any veracity, corroboration, or foothold in the

1 evidence presented at this trial.

THE COURT: Before I hear from the State, uh, I'm going to check something in my office.

We're going to take a five-minute break and we'll come back.

(Recess had at 10:03 a.m.)

(Reconvened at 10:11 a.m.; jurors not present.)

THE COURT: Who will be arguing this motion for the State? Mr. Kratz?

The posture -- procedural posture of this particular argument is hardly unique to the case of, uh, State vs. Avery. Any serious, um, case, or any, uh, defense attorney, uh, worth, uh, his weight at all, brings motions to dismiss at the close of the, uh -- the State's case, and, uh, although, uh, not at all meaning to, uh, demean or to discredit the defense attorney's, um, bringing this particular motion, uh, it is, uh, procedurally very common.

That having been said, Your Honor, the standard that the Court must apply, Mr. Strang has, uh, accurately indicated, uh, that is, in considering the light -- or excuse me,

considering the evidence in the light most favorable to the State, the evidence, uh, if, believed, uh, and, uh, if rationally considered by the jury, would be sufficient to prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Importantly, in this case, uh, is the jury instructions that not only talk about direct evidence, but also include that of circumstantial evidence, because this jury, and, uh, at least by, um, application to this motion, this Court can and should not only consider direct evidence that has been, uh, presented, but, also, reasonable inferences. That is, any inference that -- and in -- in this posture, that this Court could, uh, reasonably infer, uh, based upon a fair consideration of all the evidence in the case.

Mr., uh, Strang, although arguing for dismissal of the, uh, first, uh, three counts, makes no specific, uh, arguments, uh, as to those bases, uh, most of his, uh, argument as to the Count 4, which is, in fact, included in the second Amended Information, uh, which is a charge of false imprisonment, and, therefore, my, uh, response to Mr. Strang will, uh, in kind, uh,

most, uh, predominantly, uh, relate to that count.

False imprisonment, as this Court knows, uh, is a count which does not usually, uh, stand alone. False imprisonment is a crime that is usually charged with another more serious crime. In this case, a homicide. Sometimes, uh, a sexual assault, sometimes a carjacking, or robbery, or, uh, something like that. But it is, uh, almost by definition, a crime of motive. That is, requires juries to consider why. Why is somebody confined? Why is somebody restrained? Why is somebody the their will? Again, usually in conjunction with another crime.

And although it would be a luxury, uh, to have, uh, whatever evidence the State might, uh, believe, uh, it has available to it, uh, and, most notably, and, uh, I guess, most pointedly to Mr. Strang, uh, noting Mr. Dassey's, uh, involvement, Mr. Dassey's statement, uh, and although academically we can talk about, well, if the State had Mr. Dassey available and had his testimony available in this case, uh, what might this jury consider?

The fact of the matter is, Judge, we don't. We don't have Mr. Dassey available. And so you, the Court, and the jury, eventually, will have to consider the evidence that is before it, not the evidence that might be, or the evidence that's been excluded, or the evidence that has been ruled unavailable to the State, but that which the State does have. And, again, we're entitled at this stage of the proceedings, uh, to have this Court consider not only the evidence, but the inferences that may draw therefrom.

I mention, Judge, that the false imprisonment, uh, count, itself, is a charge of motive. Uh, that is, the "why". And, as Mr., uh, Strang, digressed, uh, at least briefly, to, uh, some procedural parts of this case, uh, I feel it necessary to do the same. The State attempted in this case to show this jury, uh, the why. That is, why would this kind of crime -- why would the very crime, the false imprisonment, have taken place?

Uh, on nine separate motions brought by this State, uh, we were unsuccessful in something called "other acts motion". That is, uh, attempting to show this jury, uh, the very

history of this man, Mr. Avery, uh, of his, uh, not only violent history, uh, but also his, uh, very history of assuring compliance, uh, with, uh, other young women at gunpoint. Uh, that, uh, if, uh, allowed in this case, uh, may very well have ended this discussion right there.

But, again, we don't have those kinds of, uh, evidence available, at least, unfortunately, in the State's perspective, uh, to present or to argue in this case.

Importantly, or maybe just as importantly, uh, during this trial, uh, we attempted to provide and have the jury consider evidence of Ms. Halbach, herself, and her state of mind. That is, whether Ms. Halbach would voluntarily go into Mr. Avery's trailer. The Court may remember the testimony of Ms. Pliszka, uh, when the State at least elicited, or attempted to elicit, testimony about a prior contact between Ms. Halbach and Mr., uh, Avery, where Ms. Halbach felt creepy, uh, about Mr., um, uh, Avery, and that, uh, she very much would not have voluntarily gone into Mr. Avery's trailer.

And although not available, uh, to the State in -- at least for, uh, this part of the

trial, uh, I make -- uh, I may renew, as this trial goes forward, uh, our request to introduce, uh, just that evidence. But we are, as I mentioned, entitled to inferences. And the inferences still available, that is, that Ms. Halbach would not voluntarily go into Mr., uh, Avery's trailer, would not, certainly, uh, voluntarily, without compulsion, or without being compelled, uh, remain there where harm could come to her.

So back to my original premise, Judge, that this is a crime of motive, that is, a crime, uh, typ -- typically accompanied by a more serious crime or series of crimes, I'm asking this Court at this stage of the proceedings to consider all of the evidence and to consider the in -- the inferences that may draw therefrom.

The Court can probably, uh, uh, understand that these kinds of crimes are not usually committed with lots of witnesses around. In this case there's no victim to tell the story, uh, of what happened, and so, necessarily, the jury, and in this case the Court, will have to rely upon those inferences.

The State believes, Your Honor, uh, that

inferences can be drawn in this case. First of all, the State can and is asking this Court to draw the inference that the defendant's motive, that is, his request to have Ms. Halbach come to his property, was not an innocent, uh, request, was not an innocent motive.

We've argued that he's lured Ms. Halbach to his property by using the name, B. Janda.

Although Mr. Strang may argue that one inference, uh, may be that that is innocent in nature, uh, the State is entitled to an inference that supports conviction. That is, that it's not a coincidence that Mr. Avery used an alias, used a different name to lure Ms. Halbach.

That becomes important when we talk about the second part of this case. That is, when Ms. Halbach actually gets to the property.

We've heard testimony from Bobby Dassey, uh, that he saw Ms., uh, Halbach walk towards the trailer. That he took a shower, and when leaving to go hunting, uh, and coming out to, uh, his truck, he saw nobody in the vicinity of, uh -- did see Ms. Halbach's vehicle.

We're entitled at that point, Judge, to the inference that Ms. Halbach is inside of

Mr. Avery's trailer. Uh, although Mr., uh,
Strang characterizes that as speculation, uh, the
State certainly believes that that is a
reasonable inference not just that this Court can
draw, but that a jury, eventually, uh, can draw.

We have to, for the next inference,

Judge, go to the end of the case, uh, in order

to, uh, ask the Court to draw the inferences in

the middle, and that is, where is Ms. Halbach

killed? The State believes, as Ms. Strang -
Mr. Strang has, uh, accurately indicated, that,

uh, Ms. Halbach was killed in the garage.

I think it is, um, uh, although an inference, not a reasonable inference, uh, that Ms. Halbach was shot, uh, while she was al -- already in a -- a -- a -- a state of being a corpse when she was deceased, the reasonable inference is that you shoot somebody in the head to cause their death.

And so where this happened, as Mr., uh, Strang I think rhetorically asked, although I will answer that question, the inference is, in the garage, because the bullet, uh, which passed through Ms. Halbach's body, is in the garage.

You've heard testimony, Your Honor, as to the

weapon that was used, by experts, as to the shell casings that came from that weapon, as to the bullet that came, uh, from that weapon, to the exclusion of all others.

And so while Ms. Halbach was killed in the garage, and while she -- the inference was earlier in Mr. Avery's trailer, the inference that we're asking this Court, and eventually the jury, to draw, is that, uh, she is transported from the trailer to the garage.

We're asking, Judge, and I think reasonably, uh, asking, that the inference is also that she wouldn't do that voluntarily.

Again, not just because of the statements of friends and family, Mr. Pearce, and others, uh, as to warnings as to not going into individuals' homes and the like, uh, but just the surrounding circumstances, and circumstantial evidence, and common sense, uh, should dictate, uh, that she would not, uh, go from a place, that is, from a trailer, uh, to a place, uh, where she was killed in the garage without being compelled to do so.

Again, Judge, there may be other reasonable inferences. There may be other inferences that can be drawn. But at this stage

of the proceedings we are entitled to the Court's inference that supports a conviction. We're entitled to those reasonable inferences, uh, that, if believed by a jury, would lead to a conviction. Permis -- permissive inferences, uh, are not, again, just unique, uh, to this part of the proceedings, um, but are, uh, oftentimes applied by juries when I mentioned the consideration of circumstantial evidence.

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There aren't very many cases as, uh, we discussed, at least, uh, parenthetically, uh, yesterday directly on this topic, uh, although there are some cases on false imprisonment, itself, and many of those cases are reflected or adopted in the jury instruction, itself, Instruction 1275, uh, when, uh, false imprisonment, or the confinement, or restraint can be proved by acts, by words, or by a combination, uh, of the two, uh, and so the combination here of acts, uh, or words, the acts, of course, uh, being the, uh, pointing, uh, of a firearm at another, uh, the words, uh, whatever there may -- they may have been, all do, uh, I believe, uh, support the reasonable inference that Ms. Halbach's, uh, freedom of movement was

compelled. That is, that she did not go voluntarily to the garage, the ultimate place where she was killed.

Once again, Judge, uh, we are not here, we are not before this Court, uh, arguing whether, uh, the case, uh, is proved, uh, beyond a reasonable doubt. Simply, if a jury, or if this Court at this time, when considering the facts in a light most reasonable and most favorable to the State, would, um, uh, support a conviction, and it does.

Uh, we have, uh, other evidence. I'm not going to belabor the point as to the where and the when, uh, statements, uh, by, uh, Mr. Fabian, uh, statements by others, uh, who may place a timeline as to where Ms. Halbach was or what, uh, she may have been doing.

Uh, the bottom line, uh, does, however, suggest, I think, quite reasonably, uh, that her, that is, Ms. Halbach's, uh, freedom of movement was, in fact, uh, restrained, was -- she was, in fact, confined, uh, that she was deprived of that freedom of movement that, uh, individuals do enjoy, that physical force, uh, although not required, uh, I think it certainly was, uh, used

in this case, or at least threatened, uh, by use of a -- a firearm, and the State is entitled to those inferences.

Again, not what evidence that the State wishes, uh, we could, uh, have presented in this case, but the inferences from the evidence that we have educed, uh, we do believe supports a conclusion that the Count 4, the 4th count of the Information, that is reasonably included in this case, is supported by the evidence.

We'll ask the Court at this time to deny the, uh, defense's motion, uh, for an acquittal or for dismissal, uh, at this stage of the proceedings, that is, after the State has rested its case in chief. That's all I have, Judge.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Strang, anything in reply?

ATTORNEY STRANG: Yes, Your Honor. Uh,

although it came only at the end, I -- I

appreciate Counsel's concession that the proper

standard here for the Court is, uh, assessing the

sufficiency of the evidence, not assessing the

sufficiency of the proof that the State wishes,

or would like to have offered but did not.

So confining my reply to the evidence,

I'll start with this. Um, seems a small point, but, perhaps, it's really not. The evidence is undisputed that Teresa Halbach was 25 years old, um, on October 31, 2005. The State's first argued inference, um, in support of false imprisonment is that she was lured to the Avery property at all, um, by a -- by a lie, by a -- a sham, or a pretense that, uh, Mr. Avery undertook.

I -- I raised her age, because if it
were true that he lured her there, or that a
reasonable jury could find so, that wouldn't make
out false imprisonment as a matter of law.
Luring someone, an adult, a competent adult,
someplace, is not intentionally confining or
restraining them in that place.

Now, a child can be lured into a secluded or enclosed place, and if the purpose of luring the child there is one of several that the child enticement statute, 948.07, sets out, then that's a crime. But an -- but an adult, uh, isn't falsely imprisoned by being lured to go someplace under, uh, false pretenses, and there's -- there's no decisional support or case law that would support the luring theory of false

imprisonment here of which I'm aware.

In any event, uh, I also note in that respect that the evidence is undisputed that

Ms. Halbach had been to this very address several times before for the purpose of taking pictures.

The evidence is undisputed, offered by the State, that there was a maroon van. Um, if -- if -- if we -- we saw one picture we must have seen ten, of the maroon van from -- from almost every possible angle. I would -- I was going to offer to buy the van myself in order not to see one more picture of it. So that's undisputed.

It is undisputed in the evidence that Barb Janda, B. Janda, was offering the van for sale. That ev -- that evidence came from, uh, Bobby and Blaine Dassey, at least, and it may have been mentioned by Scott Tadych, although I don't say that to the Court because I'm not certain.

So, you -- you -- you know, even if hypothetically luring an -- a competent adult in some circumstances could amount to false imprisonment, it doesn't here on the evidence or on any reasonable inference from the evidence.

The State, next, hones in closer and

says, well -- offers an argument that perhaps the place the jury can infer Ms. Halbach was falsely imprisoned is Mr. Avery's trailer.

Now, Counsel, uh, accurately describes, uh, how one reasonably could view Bobby's

Dassey's testimony, uh, insofar as Counsel went.

Uh, Bobby Dassey did testify that he saw Ms.

Halbach walking toward the trailer as he looked out the kitchen window before taking a shower and saw her car there. Bobby Dassey didn't say, and no one else suggested, that Steven Avery was outside, or was marching Ms. Halbach, involuntarily, toward the trailer, or interacting with her in any way, or even visible. Um, Bobby Dassey does not see Steven Avery at the time that he sees Ms. Halbach walking toward the trailer.

So, again, we've got nothing on which to base an inference that she's walking toward that trailer for anything other than a business purpose, uh, that she's undertaking. Um, nothing to suggest she's being compelled to do that in -- you know, in the sense that the false imprisonment statute speaks of a confinement or restraint, uh, absent someone's consent.

It is also true that Bobby Dassey does

not see Ms. Halbach or Mr. Avery immediately after his shower, but does see her car.

Now, what -- what the State omits was
Bobby Dassey's testimony, not put in dispute,
that his shower was three or four minutes. It's
three or four minutes, roughly, between his two
observations out the kitchen window.

If Ms. Halbach, in fact, is in

Mr. Avery's trailer at all, and let's -- let's

assume that's a reasonable inference from Bobby

Dassey's testimony if its credited, if she's in

his trailer at all, we don't know what she's

doing there, what's being said, whether any

effort is being made to keep her there. And

three or four minutes, by itself, is not a time

frame that would raise an inference that somebody

is being held against her will, um, raises no

inference of that at all, especially in light of

the undisputed business purpose, um, that

Ms. Halbach had for coming to the property in the

first place.

So there -- there -- Again, there's really nothing. It -- it collapses, as this would be wild speculation to assume that she's being confined or restrained behind the door, if

she is, in fact, in the trailer, that she's being confined or restrained against her will. We've got nothing on that.

Her blood isn't there. There isn't any sign of a struggle. Uh, nothing. Um, none -- none of her blood, hair, you know, anything.

Saliva. Nothing's found, uh, evidencing her physical presence in the trailer or, perhaps more importantly, a struggle or some effort to restrain her in any way.

So the State then moves next saying, well, maybe there's a reasonable inference that she's transported between the trailer and the garage involuntarily. That's nothing but a guess, if one looks back over the evidence the State has presented.

No one sees Mr. Avery and Ms. Halbach going from house to garage either alone or together. Certainly, no one sees them walking from house to garage, or otherwise moving from house to garage, in a way that would suggest that Ms. Halbach's doing this against her will.

Nothing. Just nothing on that.

In fact, the notion that she gets to the garage at all, under any circumstances, rests,

again, on -- on another series of inferences.

Um, and tho -- those inferences are that she must have been killed in the garage because the bullet bearing her DNA later is found in the garage.

There, again, um, if she's killed in the garage, that's maybe a first degree intentional homicide or a homicide of some sort. We don't -- we don't have any idea if this is a contact wound, or if it's -- the gun is fired from a hundred feet away, or anything at all. You know, what her -- her condition is in the garage or what her interaction with a shooter is, even if we assume she's shot, and assume that she's shot in the garage, um, and we certainly have nothing other than the bullet to tell us anything about confinement or restraint in the garage.

His blood is found in the garage, but hers isn't. So, again, on the evidence we have, if the State hypothesizes that some effort was made to clean up the garage, which, itself, is speculative, there's no evidence of it, but if that's the hypothesis, then somehow, selectively, the person cleaning the garage was able to remove Ms. Halbach's blood but not able to remove Mr. Avery's blood, or distinguish between the two

sources of blood and deliberately left
Mr. Avery's blood while removing all trace of
Ms. Halbach's blood.

You know, it's, um -- it -- it -- it collapses just by -- by explaining what the undisputed evidence here is, and there's nothing else suggesting confinement or restraint as opposed to a gunshot wound in the garage.

Now, if, implicitly, this Court is being asked to find that every homicide also involves false imprisonment, that proposition can't stand. There -- there isn't any legal support for it.

And if, indeed, every homicide did involve un -- false imprisonment, then false imprisonment would be a lesser included offense, and one couldn't be convicted of both of them anyway if, necessarily, a false imprisonment happened -- false imprisonment happens with every first degree intentional homicide. Um, I don't think the State really means to say that the mere fact of a homicide establishes a false imprisonment. If the State does, it's wrong.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Kratz?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Nothing, Judge. Thank
you.

THE COURT: All right. Let's take our 1 2 break this time. Uh, resume -- Hopefully, Mr. Gahn will be here within 15 minutes, and, um, then the 3 Court will hear argument on the, um, fair testing 4 5 motion. (Recess had at 10:39 a.m.) 6 7 (Reconvened at 10:58 a.m.; jurors not present.) 8 9 THE COURT: At this time we're back on 10 the record and the Court will take up the, uh, motion from the defense -- it's actually a 11 12 renewal of the, uh, forensic fair testing motion. 13 And, um, before I, uh, hear argument from 14 Mr. Gahn, uh, Mr. Buting, I'll give you a chance 15 to reiterate your motion. I didn't mean to catch 16 you unaware there. 17 ATTORNEY BUTING: No, I was not unaware, 18 it's -- I've been told the table mike doesn't work so I was trying to put this thing on. 19 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 ATTORNEY BUTING: Um -- All right. 22 Thank you, Judge. This motion, although I don't 23 mean to make it sound this way, really is kind of 24 a, I told you so, because when we were here on

March 17, I have the transcript, uh, that's when

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our motion for fair forensic testing was actually heard. We filed it earlier than that, a couple weeks earlier than that, and I predicted that what would happen is there would be contamination and there would be consumption of all of the evidence related thereto.

Because of that, I asked for one of two remedies, either that the defense expert be present to observe or that it be videotaped. The videotape remedy, had that been granted, probably wouldn't have made a difference other than we would have had a clearer record of how it would have been contaminated and we would have had a record of whether or not Ms. Culhane's explanation that she was just talking and somehow her saliva managed to find its way into a control was credible.

But had -- had our expert been there, um, when it became obvious, she probably would have talked to him and said, look at the bullet, it is such that I'm only going to be able to do it once, or that we're not going to be able to cut it in half. And an agreement might have been reached at that point of a way to -- to separate, once she puts the bullet into solution, to -- to

divide that solution, buffer, I think she called it, in half, to preserve half for the defense.

At a minimum, she could have done that on her own by simply, uh, you know, cutting it in half, saving a buffer, running the first half of the buffer. If, at that point, she's not getting a high enough quantitation from that -- from that amount, then she might have had at least a better argument to say, okay, I got to use it all. I got to consume it all.

But, instead, she didn't. She just took it upon herself, knowing in her own mind, as she described, that this was probative evidence, she took it upon herself to, uh, wash the bullet in one buffer solution and to, uh, consume that in her test, leaving nothing left for independent testing.

Now, I pointed out that the, uh -there's Arizona v. Youngblood and the Trombetta
cases, also Arizona, I believe, United States
Supreme Court decisions, are, uh -- talk about,
um, the problem when there's a des -- a -- a
destruction of evidence, and the Supreme Court
had said, at any rate, that the -- the remedy
of -- of suppression, or even, potentially,

dismissal, is only available if the State acts in bad faith when they destroy potentially exculpatory evidence.

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Um, that's, obviously, a pretty high burden. It has to be more than negligence, but I think that there's reasons to believe that we -that there is bad faith here on the part of the State. And I say that for this reason: asked -- made a reasonable request for fair forensic testing in this case. We did so explaining clearly on the record that this case was unusual because of the allegations that were made, before we even came into the case, by Mr. Avery that somebody was -- was planting evidence, messing around with the evidence, and that for that reason, this case deserved, warranted, required, a little different procedure to protect his rights, as well as the public's rights, to be sure that -- that, uh, process is properly being done.

The State resisted that, and did so while arguing that, uh, we don't have to worry about things like this. We have a fine Crime Lab. We have an accredited Crime Lab. Uh, we can't allow Mr., uh, Friedman, Dr. Friedman, or

any defense expert, to be there while it's being tested because, by gosh, that could increase the chance of contamination. Well, what do we hear happened?

She -- Ms. Culhane introduces other people into the very process, herself, while she's doing a training program. Now, how, having a defense expert present, would increase -- greater increase the risk of contamination than doing that, I don't know.

Um, so while arguing on the one hand that defense experts shouldn't be allowed because it would increase the risk of contamination,

Ms. Culhane then acts in a way that is directly contrary to that, and she's got at least two people, I don't recall how many trainees, I think she said two, um, which, obviously, should increase the risk even more than would have been had a defense expert been there.

In addition, Mr. Gahn acknowledged that there are circumstances where, um -- when -- when it appeared that there might be complete consumption of a piece of evidence, where it is warranted for the State and the defense to -- to work on agreement that the defense expert is

present when that's being done.

Um, Mr. Gahn has been a big champion of independent testing. And his -- his remedy for all of this was, don't worry, Judge, they can retest. They have an opportunity to retest that will protect, uh, an -- any outcome. Well, it doesn't work. I -- I told the Court back then that it -- that it does not work if the material's already contaminated.

And, here, she did testify that she had the extract that could have been retested, but that's clearly an insufficient remedy when the contamination, if at all, occurred, most likely, during the extract process anyway. So if it's contaminated at that point, then the extract, itself, is going to be contaminated. And the surest evidence of that, the surest evidence that simply retesting the extract would not be a sufficient remedy for the defense, is her own unit deviation request. I forget the actual exhibit number, but it's in the record.

And what she says is, under the proposed deviation, quote, normally the sample would be re-extracted, but in this case there is no sample to re-extract. According to our current

protocol, this sample could only be used for exclusionary purposes. However, in this case, she then proposes the deviation of -- from protocol.

So if the existence of a remaining portion of the extract was sufficient to, uh -if Mr. Gahn's going to argue that somehow we could test that, and that that would protect Mr. Avery's interests in the, um -- this crucial evidence, that totally undercut by her own admission that she can't extract anything else. She didn't retest the extract, herself, because she knew, as Mr. Gahn does, that that does not constitute independent testing. That's just the retesting of a contaminated, uh, product which will confirm the contamination that's already occurred.

Second, now, or finishing the second point, I believe it is, which is that Mr. Gahn says -- acknowledges that there are times when having the defense expert present is -- is warranted, and -- and those circumstances are when it appears that there's only one chance, one shot at the test, uh, we had that here. We had it here. He acknowledged it.

And, yet, his own agent of the State, the -- the Crime Lab analyst, um, clearly also recognized that this was going to be a one-shot deal and went ahead and did it, knowing that a month earlier we had filed a motion that the Court had ruled just two weeks earlier, because her test, as I recall, was going on around April 3, um, I believe the testimony was the bullet arrived -- bullet fragment arrived, I think, the day before our motion was decided, it was May -- March 16, and she was beginning the extract process the end of March and into the beginning of April, no call to the defense to say, hey, you were right, this is the situation where there's only one chance to test this evidence, would you like to have your -- your expert there, or would you -- is there some remedy or -- that you can propose? Nothing like -- of that sort was done.

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Instead, they went ahead and consumed it deliberately knowing what this Court's ruling was as well, which I'll get to in a moment.

The, uh -- I also pointed out that one of the reasons for my motion was because the public was beginning to learn in other parts of

the country that this sort of thing happened in crime labs. It had been kept under wraps for years. Finally, it was coming out, and I mentioned that there was 17 states now in which incidents had occurred, either fraudulence, mistakes, contamination, or all of the three, um, in crime labs in those states.

This Court, though, said -- Let me just find it in quote. This Court said, I will -- quote, I'll al -- I will -- I'm sorry. This is on page 43 of that transcript of March 17.

THE COURT: Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUTING: At the bottom of the last paragraph. Quote, I will also note that although there have been incidents of mistakes in other crime labs, and I think anytime you're dealing with human beings that's always a possibility, I'm not aware that our State Crime Lab has ever been involved in this type of thing.

Now, this is said in front of Mr. Gahn, it's on March 17, and we now know that at that moment the Crime Lab in Wisconsin had a re -- recorded history of contamination incidents going back for years.

The State did not disclose that to the

Court, um, and I would, on that point, note, by
the way, uh, there is -- there's been some
inference that somehow, uh, the -- the
discovery -- in fact, I think there was an
argument that -- that -- at the hearing that
the -- the defense is going to get all the bench
notes, and lab notes, and the printouts, and -and can have their own expert look at that, and
if that's an adequate remedy -- The contamination
log is not part of discovery in these cases. It
was not received as part of the discovery request
in this case. It was only received by me because
I made a specific request when I had some
information that, perhaps, a log of this sort was
being kept.

The Crime Lab initially resisted, and then -- then -- then, initially, turned over a redacted copy that had lack -- blacked out all of the other case numbers so that, perhaps, they were afraid that it would get out and other defense attorneys in other cases would be able to see, hey, there was contamination on my case. Eventually, Mr. Gahn, to his credit, did prevail upon them to provide an un-redacted copy, and that's in the record now here.

But on March 17, when this Court was under the impression that our Crime Lab had no such history, the State did not correct the Court's misconception. Mr. Gahn either knew or should have known about that, or, when he then learned about it, perhaps he should have gone right back to the Crime Lab after hearing what the Court's, uh, belief was, and said, hey, is there any history of the -- of contamination that I need to know about that -- to correct the Court's misinterp -- impression. The State did not do that, and so this Court's ruling was based upon, uh, incorrect information withheld by the State.

The sum of all of these, uh, points, I think, constitutes bad faith sufficient under California v. Trombetta to warrant in the -- the, uh, suppression, or perhaps even greater remedy, uh, of the evidence that the State did consume -- And in this instance what I'm focusing on -- only focusing on here is Item FL, the bullet fragment from -- on which they claim Ms. Halbach's DNA was discovered during a test that was contaminated, uh, uh, clearly had a contaminated control, and by inference may also have been

cross-contaminated, which is something that I pointed out.

So I would ask, first, the remedy that that be suppressed, that the jury be so-instructed. Alternatively, if the Court does not believe that it rises even to the level of bad faith to -- to require that kind of a remedy, certainly it rises to the -- to the level that this jury should be instructed of the three following things:

Number one, that the State resisted the defense attempts to be present during this test.

Number two, that the State totally consumed the bullet fragment evidence without any attempt to preserve a portion of it for independent defense testing.

And, number three, that the State withheld evidence that existed before the test of Item FL, that the Wisconsin Crime Lab had a recorded history of contamination incidents.

I don't know that this remedy would be adequate, and I'm asking for something greater, but I think at a minimum, uh, given the conduct of the State in this case, this Court should adopt that remedy at a minimum. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Gahn?

ATTORNEY GAHN: Yes, Your Honor. In

State v. Noble, which is at 246 Wis. 2d 533, um,

the principles, um, that Wisconsin cases have

derived from United States Supreme Court

decisions in Trombetta and Youngblood, and I

quote from the Noble case, the defendant's due

process rights are violated by the destruction of

evidence if, number one, the evidence destroyed

was apparently exculpatory and of such a nature

that the defendant would be unable to obtain

comparable evidence by other reasonably available

means, or, two, if the evidence was potentially

exculpatory and was destroyed in bad faith. And

I think that's the analysis that the Court must

apply in Mr. Buting's motion.

The issue for, uh, the fair and independent testing to have, uh, an expert present was decided by the Court. I think that's a completely different issue than what we're discussing here.

Um, when Mr. Buting brought up at the March 17 hearing about other crime labs, uh, he was bringing up what are referred to as scandal issues. And there were some scandals in other

crime labs. And, um, the Wisconsin Crime Labs in Milwaukee or Madison, neither of them have been involved in any type of scandal issues of the nature that Mr. Buting was referring to.

I think that we have to put this in perspective, and I think part of the Court's ruling, um, that it made in March 17 was the reasonable -- reasonableness of the request of the defense.

You have to look at what a State Crime
Lab operates and how they operate, and as Ms.
Culhane stated, since I think it was January 1 of
2001, have examined over 50,000 samples of DNA,
and she went through the procedure of how they
examine these samples, and first is that
extraction process and then it goes to the
quantitation.

And it -- it came out in the testimony, also, you just don't know if you even have DNA. You don't even know if you have a biological substance these days, and the DNA testing is so sensitive that until you get past the quantitation stage, you don't even know if there's anything there, and you don't even know if that's even going to amplify and you're even

going to get an end result. And that's just the nature of the science.

And when you're dealing with something like that, it would be absolutely unreasonable to have to stop everywhere along the way when you're doing 50,000 samples, almost 10,000 a year, and stop and say, wait, we have to call every defense attorney, we have to, you know, see if they want someone to come in. You can't stop that process like that and wait and put it off for two weeks. It would be a -- an absolutely -- so burdensome that no crime lab could even operate to have to stop every time.

And everyone knows, and I'm sure Your

Honor is knowledgeable, articles in the paper,

and just the last election, the backlog at the

Crime Lab is, um -- is -- is huge, and this would

just add to that burden of getting cases out.

In any event, Mr. Buting has been trying to, I guess, inform the Court that this contamination, uh, log is something that is, um -- it rises to a level of a scandal. I think the testimony from Ms. Culhane was clear. Um, it's maintained, it's kept, it's used for corrective action.

Um, I -- I disagree with Mr. Buting when he says there's resistance by the State to turn over the contamination logs. He requested them and I obtained them. But of -- in 50,000 samples in about five years there were 89 cases of contamination. That's all. This isn't a scandal issue. This is normal course of business. You expect contamination when you're dealing with forensic samples. This is something that one expects and you do your best to prevent it.

But, um, I -- I just don't see how 89 out of 50,000 is -- raises to a level of, um, what Mr. Buting feels is a -- is a scandalous issue.

I found a, um -- my review of a A.L.R. article. Uh, basically, I'd like to summarize, uh, one of the statements from the A.L.R. article, and it was from 40 A.L.R. 4th at 594. In my review of the case law, it is found that with respect to hard, physical evidence, it is generally held that, uh, the necessary consumption of evidence in state crime labs does not violate the defendant's rights even though the defendant is prevented from subse -- subjecting any of the hard ev -- physical

evidence to test by his own expert.

But that's not even the case here. Now, I know that Ms. Culhane did not do a second washing, and I believe there was questions on cross-examination about that, but the bullet still exists. And due to the sensitivity of this, uh, DNA, a second washing could be possible, uh, to try and extract DNA from that bullet.

But, secondly, and more importantly, as Ms. Culhane testified, the extract tube is available, and that is available for testing, and the defense can run this with their own control, and Ms. Culhane made it very clear the contamination was in the control, not on the evidentiary item. So the evidentiary item still -- the, uh, fact that bullet is available, as well as the extract tube.

However, any independent defense testing will likely find the same inculpatory DNA profile that Teresa Halbach is on the bullet, and -- just as Ms. Culhane did. So far, the defense has made no effort to explore either of these options.

They've had the discovery in this case for a very, very long time, and they could have, a very

long time ago, asked for the extraction tubes or 1 the bullet to at least attempt their own 2 re-examination of the DNA contained on those 3 items. 4 5 THE COURT: Let me stop you there, because that was one of my questions in anticipation today. 6 7 Did, uh -- did the -- And this is for both counsel. Did the report, uh, from Ms. Culhane to the defense 8 9 disclose not only the results of the testing but 10 the, um, contamination problem with the control? 11 ATTORNEY GAHN: Yes. The report that 12 she filed stated that her profile was in the 13 control. 14 THE COURT: And when was that provided 15 exactly? 16 ATTORNEY BUTING: I believe the date of 17 the report is May 8. Is it the May 8 report? 18 ATTORNEY GAHN: It -- it may be the May 8 report. I -- I know that --19 20 ATTORNEY BUTING: I think we -- we got it in --21 22 ATTORNEY GAHN: It would have been the 23 May 8 report because it was in, um, March that

the bullet was, um, discovered and I believe she

did her extract later that month. So it would

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1	have been the next report, which would have been
2	the May 8 report.
3	ATTORNEY BUTING: I think we probably
4	got it in a a packet from June. Um, we got a
5	big packet in early June. Let me just see here.
6	Yes, Item FL is in the May 8 report, and I think
7	that was first, to answer the Court's question,
8	turned over to us in June. We, of course, did
9	not have any lab notes, lab sheets, until
10	sometime after that but
11	THE COURT: Well, how did the report
12	reference the contamination in the control sample?
13	ATTORNEY GAHN: I
14	ATTORNEY BUTING: I'll read it, if you'd
15	like.
16	THE COURT: Go ahead.
17	ATTORNEY BUTING: It's in a manner,
18	frankly, that I think is it I mean, it's
19	it's truthful, but it's not exactly
20	ATTORNEY GAHN: If if you'd just read
21	it
22	ATTORNEY BUTING: as
23	ATTORNEY GAHN: Why don't you just read
24	it there, Mr. Buting.
25	ATTORNEY BUTING: The profile developed

from the bullet fragment, Item FL, and the interior of the driver's door handle, Item IG, which isn't relevant here, but are consistent with the profile developed from the pap smear, Item EF, reportedly collected from Teresa Halbach. And it says, see laboratory reports, earlier ones.

The manipulation control extracted with the bullet fragment, Item FL, contains DNA that is consistent with this analyst.

And then it goes onto another, um -- you know, another item is tested. So...

ATTORNEY GAHN: So it was revealed in that report, but also all the bench notes, the raw data, all the, um, electropherograms, which they're called, was provided to the defense, and, um, was available for their expert to review.

And a review of the raw data and a review of all of the reports clearly showed that issue, the manipulation control with Ms. Culhane's, um, profile in it, um, all of that was provided to the defense for their expert, and, um -- and I will say it was used, um, uh, very, um, efficiently by the defense in their cross-examination of Ms. Culhane.

Um, at the very least, the defendant has offered, I think, no proof, um, that the bullet was apparently exculpatory, or that the State acted in any type of bad faith.

But, also, I -- I think, one has to look at this in the context of this case. The defendant, as I gather, has used this contamination issue and deviation from protocol, uh, regarding this bullet, um, sort of in their overall conspiracy, planting, frame-up, bias, rush to judgment type defense that the police, basically, had manufactured evidence against them. Um, I just don't believe that even a \*Trombetta\* or an \*Arizona\* v. Youngblood\* analysis is even warranted.

So I respectfully ask the Court to deny the defendant's motion to sup -- to suppress that, um, evidence for the stated reasons.

Basically, nothing exculpatory was suppressed by the State. There's no evidence to test -- There is evidence available to test, um, but the bullet, likely, has only inculpatory value. Um, they're welcome to retest the extract and share those results with us. We'd be more than happy to see it.

I'm confident that their expert, at an accredited lab, would test the extract and find Ms., uh, Halbach's DNA profile on the bullet.

Um, I just don't believe there's any bad faith by the State. So I thank you, Your Honor. That's all I have.

THE COURT: Mr. Buting?

response. Um, first, it -- it's a total red herring to say that we can test the extract and get any information that's independent of what's already occurred, and Mr. Gahn knows that. If the ex -- if the -- if the sample is contaminated in the extraction process, then the extract will be contaminated, too. It's -- it's just simple common sense and it's supported by the fact that the -- the analyst, herself, did not bother to retest.

THE COURT: Now, wait. Let-- let's stop there, because I -- I know I had trouble following the testimony as it came through. It's my understanding that the control that was supposed to be blank was contaminated with the operator's DNA, but that the extract was -- was not. What -- Substantively, what calls into

question the, uh, validity of the results on the -- on the bullet?

ATTORNEY BUTING: Okay. Sure. I'll -- I'll explain that.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

when -- when there's evid -- the -- the control is run along together in this little block we -- she sort of mention -- uh, demonstrated it, um, in these various little tubes, or whatever -- their -- their vials, or whatever they're called, they're all run together through this same instrument at that particular, uh, process.

The -- the sample -- the bullet that -that gets extracted by, she said a -- a wash that
she said that -- I mean, she said did consume,
and one could reasonably expect would consume,
whatever DNA was on there, is taking place on her
lab bench. If she's capable of contaminating the
control with her own, then that's evidence of
cross-contamination right there.

She's also testified that at -- in that very same bench she's had Teresa Halbach's DNA, and that it's as reasonable an inference that she's able to cont -- cross-contaminate from that

to the bullet fragment as it is that she contaminated her own on the control.

And it's for that reason that the protocol says, when you get a contaminated control, you throw it out, because you cannot assume that the evidence sample, itself, has not also been contaminated.

THE COURT: Okay. The other question I had is, um, let's suppose that the defense had had, uh, an observer there. Um, perhaps the observer would have been able to provide an explanation for how Ms. Culhane's DNA found its way to the control sample, and, uh, the State could have used that at trial. But her -- The State did, in fact, cross-examine her about that at trial. It certainly goes to the -- the weight or the validity of her test results.

What -- what did the defense lose, uh, the way the testimony came out, that it -- that it would have gained had an observer been there?

ATTORNEY BUTING: Okay. Had a defense expert been there, the very first step where she's analyzing the sample -- I recognize that -- that there's several different ways to get -- to test for DNA. Most of what she did, I think, here were -- were these cotton swabs, where

there's a apparent stain, and then the swab is taken, and then it -- it absorbs whatever the substance is, and you can cut it and save a portion of the swab.

Um, but in a case like this, she chose not to do that. She chose not to swab it. So a defense expert would have said either we want you to -- to use a swab, like you did in every other test, swab the bullet and then cut and save half of it, or, if she really felt it was necessary to put it into this little buffer and -- and, uh, dissolve it that way, to preserve half of that ex -- that buffer before it gets done -- before anything else gets done with it so that that could be retested. More likely, it would have been do the swab.

If you've got the forceps to hold the -the -- the bullet with a forceps, you take a
swab, and you swab it around, and you get
everything you can get, just like she did with
the key and other items, then we would have half
of that, uh, swab that would have been preserved
for retesting. Instead, we only have extracts
that have been, uh, potentially already
contaminated.

Did that answer the Court's question? 1 THE COURT: Yes, it does. 2 3 ATTORNEY BUTING: Okay. Can I address a couple of other --4 5 THE COURT: You may --ATTORNEY BUTING: -- points? 7 THE COURT: -- continue, yes. ATTORNEY BUTING: Thank you. Um, the --8 9 Counsel's right that there's sort of two 10 different levels, um, that -- that a -- a Court engages in -- in -- under Trombetta, which is 11 12 whether evidence is apparently exculpatory and 13 destroyed versus when it's potentially 14 exculpatory and destroyed. 15 I'm not out -- I'm not arguing the 16 evidence was apparently exculpatory and was 17 destroyed, because then it would be even easier. 18 You don't have to show bad faith. Um, mo -- this 19 case, like most, fall in the category where 20 evidence is potentially exculpatory and then 21 destroyed, and if you can show bad faith, then --22 then the remedy is warranted. 23 Um, there's always an argument the State 24 always says whenever they get a result that

favors them, see, it would have been inculpatory.

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But there's no reason to think that the result would be potentially exculpatory because, look, we tested it, and it came back inculpatory.

But what -- what Mr. Gahn's ignoring here is, looking at all of the evidence as a whole, you have to consider how -- what's the likelihood of it being potentially exculpatory? There were two bullet fragments found. The other one did not have, um, Ms. Halbach's DNA found on it. So that's at least fifty-fifty that this one wouldn't either.

Secondly, of all of the other 180 or more items that she looked at and tested, none of them had Teresa Halbach's DNA on it. This was the only one. So if the odds are 1 out of 180 that this would be potentially inculpatory, it's obviously much more likely, in my view, if it had been properly tested and preserved for -- in a -- in a test, to have been shown to be exculpatory, not inculpatory.

Um, also, Mr. Gahn says is this process is -- would be burdensome and, um, the Crime Lab has a backlog, they -- they can't stop and call a defense expert every time they're in the middle of these tests. The Court's not being asked to

make some sweeping decision that applies to every test. We're focused on Mr. Avery's case.

And the unique circumstances of Mr. Avery's case are that before this sample was consumed, we asked the Court for relief, and we put the State on notice, and despite that notice, the State, nevertheless, went ahead and consumed this cru -- this piece -- crucial piece of evidence.

Secondly, focusing directly on this case, Mr. Gahn said that she was testing a lot of items, and you can't tell until you go to the quantitation that there's even DNA. That's true. But what she also testified to was her personal knowledge that this particular item of evidence was probative in her view. It fit the -- the message that she'd gotten on the phone to try and put -- somehow put her into the house or the garage, and, indeed, she said the reason she applied for this deviation request, for the first and only time of her entire career, was because she knew that this was a probative piece of evidence.

So it's not like this was just some random 1 out of 180 pieces that may or may not

have DNA. She knew ahead of time the potential value, and the -- and the importance of it.

The contamination log and -- and the comments that I made on the 17th were not limited, by the way, to scandals in the crime labs. What I said was, quote, on page 29, now 17 states, crime labs in 17 different states, have been found to either -- I'm sorry -- to have either had fraudulent behavior by one of the analysts, or erroneous test results, incompetence, everything, the entire spectrum of problems, that results in false tests.

That in some instances, in Kansas, for instance, resulted in the correct suspect being released, going out and committing another offense. And in other instances, innocent people being wrongly identified through DNA testing, and only later, fortuitously, was it determined that the mistake was made, closed quote.

This exhibit, 346, which is the contamination log from the Wisconsin State Crime Lab, shows serious instances way beyond just contamination of controls, and, in fact, on the -- it's -- it says page 7, but I think it's more than page 7 here, on a date of November 22,

'05, Ms. Culhane, herself, admits that she had a contamination where there was a carryover of the sperm fraction into the manipulation control, and that the result of that was that the D.A. refused to proceed with charges, uh, and the case was closed.

Now, we don't know whether that person was really guilty and got off because she screwed up, or whether the person was really innocent and -- and justice was served. But these kinds of mistakes, I don't care whether there's only 89 out of 50,000, they are important, and they deserve to have the -- the -- the light of transparency shined on them, shown on them, and that is what we were trying to do when we asked for this motion.

And so I think, in -- in total, when you look at all of what's happened, I think that there is bad faith for the ultimate remedy, or, at a minimum, for the alternative remedy that I've -- that I propose, or something similar to that. Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Gahn?

ATTORNEY GAHN: I would just say that

I -- I wish that, um, he had asked Ms. Culhane

about the specific instance that he read in the contamination log. I think it's unfair to, uh, derive some meaning from that, uh, without having Ms. Culhane explain what happened in that case.

I think that, um, Counsel also is wrong when he says Teresa Halbach's DNA was not found in any of the samples. Good Lord, where was he during her testimony? Ms. Halbach's DNA was found in A1, A2, A3, A4. It was on the Pepsi can. There was a -- a -- She had Teresa Halbach's DNA, um, in many, many samples. So I -- I don't know how he says that there wasn't any, um, testimony to that effect.

But I would, um, just -- And with, um -Perhaps, Your Honor, would -- I had a partial
transcript prepared of, uh, Ms. Culhane's, um,
testimony on this issue, and I would just direct
your attention --

THE COURT: I -- I have received that, and it's my understanding that counsel for the defense has also got a copy; correct?

ATTORNEY BUTING: Yes. I have seen that and I'm not going to re-argue it. It -- that's the whole point about extracts.

ATTORNEY GAHN: But she answers the

question, um, Mr. Buting asked her. Therefore, the extract was contaminated already; isn't that right? And she states, the control was contaminated with my DNA, not the extract.

THE COURT: I think I understand the arguments of the two parties. All right. With respect to -- Well, first of all, do I have all the outstanding motions at this time? Uh, you have both made, uh, good arguments. Um, the motions were in consideration more than I can give in the next ten minutes or so, so I'm going to, uh, do more examination this weekend.

What I would suggest is this, so that we don't hold up the jury, uh, I will, uh, present decisions on the motions at 8:30 on Monday morning. Uh, so let's plan on starting early at 8:30. The jury won't be here, but I expect counsel to be here and, uh, the Court will issue rulings on the motions at 8:30 on Monday, uh, before we proceed to testimony before the jury.

ATTORNEY GAHN: Thank you.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Uh, otherwise, I'll see you at, uh, 1:30, uh, with the jury.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Thank you.

1	THE COURT: They should be here by 1:15,
2	so at 1:30 we should be ready to go. We're
3	adjourned for this morning.
4	(Recess had at 11:38 a.m.)
5	(Reconvened at 1:30 p.m.; jurors not
6	present.)
7	THE COURT: We're on the record outside the
8	presence of the jury. At this time, uh, counsel, is
9	there anything either party wishes to place on the
10	record concerning, uh, exhibits?
11	ATTORNEY KRATZ: Yes, Judge. The Uh,
12	the State went through with, uh, your clerk, uh,
13	exhibits that were referred to, identified what
14	we believed were offered but she does not have
15	lif listed as offered, and, uh, we can go
16	through those at this time.
17	Photos that we would offer at this time
18	include 164 and 165. That's the evidence photo
19	of the .22 caliber and .50 caliber, um, rifles.
20	Item 416
21	ATTORNEY STRANG: Sorry, um
22	ATTORNEY KRATZ: I'm sorry, 164 and 165.
23	ATTORNEY STRANG: Both are
24	ATTORNEY KRATZ: Are pictures of the
25	of the guns. One of each. Item 416, which is

the CV of Mr. Newhouse. Photos 458 through 463. 1 I'm sorry, Janet, I -- I don't know -- how do I 2 identify those? I can in just a minute, Judge. 3 THE CLERK: Those were the swabs. 4 ATTORNEY KRATZ: Oh. 5 swabs that, um, Dr. Lowe (phonetic) had 6 7 identified and referred to. I will tell the Court that there are 8 9 other exhibits which have been marked and are not 10 being offered. I don't know if you want me to 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 not, but... 23

24

25

put that on the record as well. I can do that. I went through all those with Janet, as well, but at -- at least from my perspective, um, those that I've just identified are the balance of the exhibits that we would offer that have not yet been received by the Court. THE COURT: Does the defense have any objection to the admission of those exhibits? ATTORNEY STRANG: Uh, no, we -- we don't. Um, like to talk a little bit about some that I'm -- I'm not sure have been offered or THE COURT: All right. The exhibits,

Those are the

wanted to talk about, and just nail down the, um, status, are the, um, summaries of phone records.

Um, I -- Here's what I think I understand.

Initially, we were working toward a stipulation on summaries of phone records that would have names but not telephone numbers and only list calls that the parties jointly thought relevant.

Um, I had asked for some changes to be made to the -- the -- the two the State wanted to offer, I think one for Teresa Halbach's cell phone and one for Steven Avery's cell phone, and I also wanted, um, um, the -- a summary for Steven Avery's landline, which the State originally had prepared, and I think we were in agreement about the two relevant calls.

Um, my -- my current understanding is that, um, counsel for the State did not agree to my proposed additions, um, to those exhibits, and -- and decided not to offer the summaries at all, but I'm -- I didn't had a chance to confirm that with Mr. Kratz, so I'm looking in his direction.

THE COURT: Mr. Kratz?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: That's true, Judge.

The -- Mr., um, Strang proposed a, uh -- an additional column to the State's prepared summary exhibit, um, which the State believed misrepresented the calls. There -- there's no secret about this. Mr. Strang wanted the column that said "answered" uh, on the exhibit.

Uh, "answered" we believed misrepresented because it could have been either to a voice mail or actually physically answered, um, so rather than, um, argue back and forth, and I appreciate that Mr., uh, Strang and I were not able to come to a, uh, stipulation, I've simply withdrawn my summary, Exhibits 360 and 362.

The records, themselves, uh, although the, uh, records refer, as the Court knows, to phone numbers rather than names, uh, have been received by the Court. Uh, from my perspective, that is, what the State intends, that with the live testimony, I believe, that, uh, I can, uh, get by with -- with those.

Uh, if, uh, Mr. Strang would, um, want those other exhibits, uh, resubmitted, uh, without the "answered", um, column, I'm certainly willing to do that as well. But the fact remains it's a State's summary exhibit, and -- and

whether the defense, uh, agrees or wants something on it or not, they're certainly not entitled to that, but that notwithstanding, uh, I was happy to try to work something out with Mr. Strang. That didn't happen. So I've simply, uh, uh, agreed that those exhibits not be received into evidence.

actually not in disagreement about that. These are State summaries. He's well within his right to decline to modify them as I'm proposing. So there's no rub on that. The only rub here, um, and I'll -- I'll take the blame for this in the sense that I probably let this go on for a couple of days or three days longer than I should have before checking back in with Mr. Kratz, I was -- not that he would know this, but I was relying on an understanding that at least the Steven Avery landline phone records, or summary of them, would -- would come in.

Now, I don't think, as it turns out, there's any disagreement about the two phone calls from the Manitowoc County Jail about which we had testimony through Investigator Wiegert, uh, and I don't care whether it's a summary or

whether it's a page of those phone records, themselves, that come in, um, I just -- maybe this is something we can just stipulate that document in. Um, I -- if -- I -- he's perfectly fine to not offer the summaries and I don't have any problem with the underlying records.

THE COURT: I understood, Mr. Kratz, the concern about the, uh, phone records with respect to, uh -- I assume they were Teresa Halbach's records that would be answered? Issue? Was a cell phone?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Yes.

THE COURT: Um, is there any objection to the, uh, summaries for the defendant's phone? The landline phone?

ATTORNEY KRATZ: Only in the sense that there's been nobody to put those in. In other words, that would either have to come from Mr. Avery or from somebody on -- on the other end.

Now, in fairness to Mr. Strang, he asked Mr. Wiegert yesterday, do you remember calls at 5:36 and 8:57? Uh, as an officer of the Court, I can tell the Court those are the correct times. I don't have a problem with that. The testimony

1	is in there just isn't a, um a summary of
2	that. Perhaps that's something Mr. Strang and I
3	can work out. I don't have
4	ATTORNEY STRANG: Yeah.
5	ATTORNEY KRATZ: really any dispute
6	as to that.
7	ATTORNEY STRANG: Right. I I suspect
8	this will be worked out and I'm not trying to
9	force him to put in the two summaries. That's
10	that's really is his decision as as he says,
11	um, so we can try to work out, uh, anything in
12	the record.
13	THE COURT: Anything else before we bring
14	in the jury?
15	ATTORNEY STRANG: Were there any other
16	exhibits that were withdrawn was the only other
17	question I had.
18	ATTORNEY KRATZ: There were some not
19	offered, if that's what you're talking about.
20	ATTORNEY STRANG: Um Oh, uh, and 372
21	I think has not been offered; is is that
22	right? The voice mail document. One of the two
23	that, uh, Mr. Zimmerman identified.
24	THE CLERK: That's correct.
25	THE COURT: That's correct.

1	ATTORNEY STRANG: Okay. Is the State
2	not offering
3	ATTORNEY KRATZ: Oh, no, we we were
4	offering that. That wasn't included, Janet, this
5	morning.
6	THE CLERK: It was marked as a defense
7	exhibit.
8	ATTORNEY KRATZ: Yes, we would offer
9	that.
10	ATTORNEY STRANG: Okay. And that's
11	there's no objection.
12	THE COURT: All right, 372 is admitted.
13	ATTORNEY STRANG: I think 361 is in.
14	That was the other Zimmerman exhibit.
15	THE CLERK: Yes.
16	THE COURT: Yes. The clerk informs it's
17	already admitted.
18	ATTORNEY STRANG: All right.
19	THE COURT: Very well.
20	ATTORNEY STRANG: Anything else that was
21	withdrawn?
22	ATTORNEY KRATZ: There was a
23	duplicate 492 is a duplicate. We simply gave
24	that back to the clerk.
25	ATTORNEY STRANG: And, then, um, 126 was

1	a was a defense exhibit. It's the CD of the
2	radio log dispatch, November 5. I if if
3	I move that in if I forgot to at the time.
4	ATTORNEY KRATZ: No objection, Judge.
5	THE COURT: All right, 126 is admitted.
6	Anything else?
7	ATTORNEY STRANG: I don't think we've
8	covered all the withdrawn exhibits. Just so my
9	records are straight, then we're okay.
10	THE CLERK: I believe so.
11	ATTORNEY STRANG: Okay. We're set.
12	THE COURT: Uh, at this time we'll call in
13	the jury then. And, Counsel, I've been informed
14	there still is a member of the jury who's not
15	feeling well, so if we have a fast recess, you'll
16	know why.
17	ATTORNEY KRATZ: Okay.
18	(Jurors in at 1:41 p.m.)
19	THE COURT: You may be seated. At this
20	time, uh, we'll begin the defense case, then.
21	Mr. Strang, you may call your first witness.
22	ATTORNEY STRANG: Thank you, Your Honor.
23	The, uh, defense calls Lisa Buchner as its first
24	witness. She'll swear you in.
25	THE CLERK: Please remain standing. Raise

1		your right hand.		
2		LISA BUCHNER,		
3		called as a witness herein, having been first duly		
4		sworn, was examined and testified as follows:		
5		THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state		
6		your name and spell your last name for the record.		
7		THE WITNESS: Um, Lisa Buchner,		
8		B-u-c-h-n-e-r.		
9		DIRECT EXAMINATION		
10	BY ATTORNEY STRANG:			
11	Q	Good afternoon, Ms Ms. Buchner. You'll		
12		probably have to stay somewhere close to the		
13		microphone		
14	A	Okay.		
15	Q	um, as it doesn't pick up very far away. Um,		
16		back in, uh, October of 2005, did you live, uh,		
17		in Manitowoc County?		
18	A	Uh, yes.		
19	Q	Did you also work in Manitowoc County?		
20	A	Yes.		
21	Q	Um, had you been in Manitowoc County for some		
22		time at that point?		
23	A	Yes.		
24	Q	How were you working, uh, back in October, 2005?		
25	A	I drove school bus for Mishicot.		

- 1 Q For the entire school district?
- 2 A Yes.
- 3 Q Okay. And when you say drove school bus for
- 4 Mishicot, were you assigned to one school, or
- 5 more than one school, or how did that work?
- 6 A Um, I picked up at, uh, Holy Cross, the elementary,
- 7 and the middle school, and high school.
- 8 Q Okay. So you're actually covering four schools?
- 9 A Yeah.
- 10 Q I mean, Holy Cross is one?
- 11 A Right.
- 12 Q And then there's, uh, Mishicot Elementary; is
- 13 that right?
- 14 A (No verbal response.)
- 15 Q Mishicot Middle School?
- 16 A (No verbal response.)
- 17 Q You'll have to say yes or no for --
- 18 | A Oh, okay.
- 19 Q -- the court reporter. And the Mishicot High
- 20 School?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q Okay. Uh, about how long did you drive school
- bus for the Mishicot schools?
- 24 A About a year-and-a-half.
- 25 Q And you were doing that all -- all through the

- 1 month of October, 2005? That was in that
- 2 year-and-a-half?
- 3 A Yes.
- 4 | Q Okay. Um, so would -- would your school bus --
- 5 was it -- is it a standard big longer yellow
- 6 school bus?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 Q Okay. Would your school bus have kids from five
- 9 or six years old up to 17?
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 Q All right. And, um, did you have a morning
- 12 route, an afternoon route, or both?
- 13 A I had a morning and afternoon.
- 14 Q Okay. Uh, what -- what time would you start your
- morning route?
- 16 A Um, I'm not really sure. I don't remember what time
- I would have started in the morning.
- 18 Q Okay. Do you remember when you had to be at the
- 19 first school?
- 20 A To drop the kids off?
- 21 Q Right.
- 22 A Um, I don't recall.
- 23 | Q Okay.
- 24 A I mean, I haven't drove bus all year so I --
- 25 | Q Sure. And -- and it -- Actually, the exact time

- isn't important, but what is important was did --
- did school start at the same time everyday for
- 3 these --
- 4 A Yes.
- 5 Q -- schools? Okay. And then, um, same thing in
- 6 the afternoon? Did it let out at the same
- 7 | time --
- 8 A Yes.
- 9 Q -- everyday?
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 | Q Okay. So, um, I guess, um, in the morning, um,
- where -- which school would you stop at first and
- let the kids off after you picked them up?
- 14 A Uh, the high school.
- 15 Q And then would --
- 16 A The high school and the elem -- uh, the high school
- 17 and the middle school would get off together.
- 18 | Q Because those two buildings are together?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q Okay. And then where would you go from Mishicot
- 21 | High School and Mishicot Middle School?
- 22 A Um, actually I would go to Holy Cross and drop off
- 23 | first, and then I would go to the middle school and
- high school and drop off, and then go to elementary
- 25 school.

- 1 | Q Okay. And that's in the morning?
- 2 A Yes.
- 3 Q When you're dropping all the kids off? Okay. Is
- 4 that right?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q Okay. All right. Holy Cross is just a private
- 7 school; is that --
- 8 A Right.
- 9 Q Okay. Um, and then, in the afternoon, um, where
- 10 would you first pick kids up at the end of the
- 11 day?
- 12 A Holy Cross.
- 13 Q Where would --
- 14 A At 2:30.
- 15 Q -- you go after Holy Cross?
- 16 A Uh, elementary school.
- 17 | O And then?
- 18 A High school, middle school.
- 19 Q Again, a joint --
- 20 A Yes.
- 21 | Q -- stop?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Q Okay. Um, and, uh, do you remember what time you
- 24 had to be in the afternoon at the -- at the first
- school, Holy Cross, to pick the kids up?

- 1 | A I'd be there at 2:30.
- 2 Q Okay. And do you remember when you had to be at
- 3 the Mishicot Elementary School?
- 4 A At 2:45.
- 5 Q How about, then, at the, uh, middle school and
- 6 the high school?
- 7 A I'm not sure on the time. We just followed after the
- 8 elementary let out and everybody loaded the buses.
- 9 Q Then you would just -- as soon as the elementary
- 10 kids were loaded on, you'd go straight to the
- 11 high school --
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q -- and middle school? Okay. Um, and the
- afternoon route, did you drive the same route
- everyday, so to speak? I mean, stop at the same
- 16 places in the same order everyday?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 | Q Um, and what time would you typically finish?
- 19 You know, drop the last kid off in the afternoon?
- 20 A Um, 4:00.
- 21 | Q Was that pretty predictable?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 | Q I mean, unless there was really bad weather or
- 24 something or --
- 25 A Right.

- 1 Q Okay. Um, and I take it everyday you'd be making
- 2 exactly the same stops unless --
- 3 A Somebody was not --
- 4 Q -- kid missed school or something?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q Hm?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 Q Okay. When we talk over each other, one --
- 9 A Sorry.
- 10 Q -- of our mikes cuts out, so... Um, were --
- 11 did -- did you pick up, uh, two boys, whose last
- name was Dassey, back in October of 2005?
- 13 | A Yes.
- 14 Q They -- they rode the bus every school day?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 | Q Okay. Did -- and did you pick them up in the
- morning?
- 18 | A Yes.
- 19 Q Where did you pick the Dassey boys up in the
- 20 morning?
- 21 A Right in front of their driveway.
- 22 O And can you tell us sort of where that was?
- 23 A Uh, down -- I believe, it's Avery Road. Not really
- sure.
- 25 | Q How would you get to Avery Road?

- 1 | A I would -- What do you mean?
- 2 Q What -- what -- what larger road would you use
- 3 to --
- 4 A 147.
- 5 | Q -- get -- Okay. And then you would turn down
- 6 Avery Road?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 Q Where would you go when you turned down Avery
- 9 Road?
- 10 A I would go to the end and pick the boys up in front
- of their driveway and then turn around.
- 12 | Q Okay. So when you say "the end", down to the end
- of the paved road that ran north/south?
- 14 A Yes. It was a paved road and they were on a gravel
- 15 road.
- 16 Q That you're calling their driveway?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 | Q Okay. Um, as you're driving down Avery Road,
- 19 which -- uh, which side of you was the driveway
- 20 on?
- 21 A The right.
- 22 Q Okay. And then what did you do at the end of
- 23 that road? Or how did you go to the next stop
- 24 from that --
- 25 A I would have to turn around and come back out the

- 1 same way.
- 2 Q Turn the bus around --
- 3 A Yes.
- 4 Q -- and -- Okay. Do you remember that -- the
- 5 first names of the Dassey boys?
- 6 A Um, Blaine and Brendan, I think.
- 7 Q All right. And did -- then did you also drop
- 8 Blaine and Brendan Dassey off in the afternoon?
- 9 A Yes.
- 10 Q Um, in the same order that you dropped -- you
- 11 know, I mean, you would go in the same rote in
- 12 the afternoon?
- 13 A The morning route would be different than the
- afternoon route, but they were always the same
- everyday.
- 16 Q The afternoon route would be the same everyday?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 | Q Okay. Um, and what time did you find that you
- 19 got to that -- you know, the end of Avery Road
- where you dropped the Dassey boys off?
- 21 | A Um, between 3:30 and 4 -- or 3:40.
- 22 | O Between 3:30 and 3:40?
- 23 | A Yes.
- 24 Q And how do you know that?
- 25 A Because it was about the same time everyday. Same

- 1 route.
- 2 Q Okay. Um, during the week of -- that began on
- Monday, October 31, 2005, um, do you remember
- 4 seeing anything that, you know, you remembered
- 5 later when you dropped the Dassey boys off on
- 6 that -- that week?
- 7 A I, um, remember seeing a woman taking photographs.
- 8 Q Could you tell what the woman was taking
- 9 photographs of?
- 10 A A van.
- 11 | Q And where -- where was the woman taking
- 12 photographs of a van?
- 13 A In the driveway.
- 14 Q The driveway you just described?
- 15 A Yeah. The one on the right.
- 16 Q Okay. About -- Could you see about how far down
- 17 the van was?
- 18 A It was right by the pavement. In the -- I mean,
- 19 right at -- right there. I don't know.
- 20 Q Okay. Um, remember anything about the van?
- 21 | A It was -- No, it was junk.
- 22 | Q Okay. All right. And, um, do you remember
- 23 where -- How did you know the woman was taking
- 24 photographs?
- 25 A I saw a woman taking photographs. I saw a camera.

- 1 Q Okay. Um, at the time, I assume, this was no big
- 2 deal?
- 3 A No.
- 4 Q All right. Uh, how is it that you later
- 5 remembered that?
- 6 A I remember, um, that I -- I was laying -- laying down
- on the couch and I remembered that I made the comment
- 8 to myself, um, why would anybody take a piece -- a
- 9 picture of that piece of junk?
- 10 Q Okay. Um, and within a few days after this, um,
- did -- were you encountering the -- the road
- being closed off by police in that general area?
- 13 A The road was closed off, yes.
- 14 Q I mean, a few days after the -- you saw this
- woman taking photographs of the van?
- 16 A Um, when I remembered, it was already closed off.
- 17 Q Okay. Um, now, as you sit here today, do you --
- do you remember what day, exactly, of the week of
- 19 October 31 you saw the woman taking photographs
- of the junky van?
- 21 A Uh, no I don't remember the day.
- 22 | Q Okay. Do -- was there only one day when you saw
- a woman in October, 2005, or early November, if
- 24 that's what it was, taking pictures --
- 25 ATTORNEY GAHN: Objection, Your Honor.

- 1 The -- He's leading the witness for a while now.
- THE COURT: Um, well, I don't think that
- 3 last question's leading so I'm going to allow it.
- 4 ATTORNEY STRANG: Okay.
- 5 Q (By Attorney Strang) Was -- was there more than
- one day in this time period when you saw a woman
- 7 taking photographs of the junky van?
- 8 A Uh, not that I remember. I only remember seeing one
- 9 woman taking pictures.
- 10 Q Okay. Um, do you personally know Steven Avery?
- 11 A No.
- 12 Q Uh, do you personally know any of Halbach family?
- 13 A No.
- 14 Q Okay. Um, I -- I -- I take it, if I understand,
- 15 you -- you simply happened to be a bus driver who
- 16 dropped the Dassey boys off?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 | Q And picked them up?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q Um, when you saw this woman taking the
- 21 photographs, was -- was that when you were
- dropping the Dassey boys off or some other time?
- 23 A Um, when I was dropping them off.
- 24 Q Okay. So in -- again, that would have been about
- when? What --

1 Α Three-thirty. -- time of day? 2 3 I'm sorry. Three-thirty to three-forty. Α 4 That's all I have. Thank you. 0 5 THE COURT: Mr. Gahn? ATTORNEY GAHN: Yes, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: You may proceed. 8 ATTORNEY GAHN: Thank you. 9 CROSS-EXAMINATION 10 BY ATTORNEY GAHN: Good afternoon, Ms. Buchner. Um, do you recall 11 12 when you, um, reported this? What -- Your 13 observations to the police? 14 I believe it was Saturday. Α 15 Saturday? Could -- could it have been, um, Q 16 Monday? The following Monday? On -- on November 7 --17 18 Α Could have been. -- do you recall? Okay. And do you remember, 19 20 um, how did you contact the police? 21 Α I walked up to the barrier. 22 And, um -- and what prompted you to -- to go to 0 23 the police?

Because I had remembered seeing a woman taking

24

25

Α

pictures.

- 1 Q Okay.
- 2 A And I thought maybe I should say something.
- 3 Q As a good citizen?
- 4 A Yeah.
- 5 Q Okay. And, um, do you, um, remember who you
- 6 talked to?
- 7 A Um, when?
- 8 Q Uh, when you reported this.
- 9 A Uh, when I walked up to the barrier, and there was a
- 10 woman cop, and I spoke -- spoke to a male cop, but I
- don't remember the name.
- 12 Q And this was over at the Avery Salvage Yard you
- went to report this; correct?
- 14 A It was -- it was at a barrier by my house.
- 15 Q I'm sorry? By where?
- 16 A By my house where I lived.
- 17 | O Do you live nearby?
- 18 A Yeah. I did.
- 19 Q Do you -- so -- where did you live, then?
- 20 A I lived, um, on County Road Q.
- 21 | Q And how far was that from the Avery Salvage Yard?
- 22 A I don't know. Not far. I don't --
- 23 | Q Uh, did you drive over there or walk over there?
- 24 A I walked to the barrier at the intersection.
- 25 | Q Okay. And -- and when you say "the barrier", you

- 1 mean the barrier over at the Avery Salvage
- 2 Yard?
- 3 A No. The barrier at the intersection of Q and -- and
- 4 147. The barrier --
- 5 | Q But then from there did you go further to the,
- 6 um -- towards the Avery property?
- 7 A An -- another day I did. They called me back a
- 8 different day.
- 9 | Q Oh. And -- and -- All right. So -- Did you talk
- 10 to anyone or tell anyone that first time you went
- 11 to the barrier?
- 12 A Tell them what?
- 13 Q What you just -- what you're telling today?
- 14 A Yes.
- 15 Q And then you say you went back again?
- 16 A And gave a statement.
- 17 Q Okay. And do you remember to whom it was you
- gave a statement?
- 19 A No.
- 20 Q Okay. Could it have been Detective -- Officer
- 21 Wiegert, here?
- 22 A Um --
- 23 | Q He's sitting right here behind --
- 24 | A The glasses? I -- I think I was in his -- in his
- 25 cruise -- in his cop car. I don't -- I don't

- 1 remember. There was a cop I talked to, too, and then
- 2 somebody in a building.
- 3 Q And was that over by the Avery Salvage Yard?
- 4 A Yes.
- 5 Q Okay. All right. Um, and you -- you told him on
- 6 that day these observations of yours; correct?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 Q And you can't tell us, though, to the exactly
- 9 what day it was you made these observations?
- 10 A No.
- 11 | Q And can you say for sure whether it was the week
- of October 31?
- 13 A No.
- 14 | O Could it have been before October 31?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 O Could it have been a week before?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 Q Could it have been two weeks before?
- 19 A Yes. I -- I don't know.
- 20 | Q So you don't know exactly when it was you saw
- 21 this woman taking pictures?
- 22 A No.
- 23 | Q And do you remember -- Well, let me ask you this:
- 24 How close did you get to her?
- 25 A I have no idea how far away it would have been. I

- was in a school bus, dropped kids off and drove away.
- 2 I'm --
- 3 Q I mean, um, five feet? Ten feet? Twenty feet
- 4 away?
- 5 A Um, not really sure.
- 6 Q Um, two blocks away?
- 7 A No.
- 8 Q Okay. Could you just give us an idea --
- 9 A Um --
- 10 | Q -- of how far away she was when you saw her? And
- it's okay if you can't.
- 12 A I -- I have no idea.
- 13 Q And that's okay. Um, and do you know where the
- vehicles were that she was taking photographs of?
- 15 A They were at the end of the driveway.
- 16 Q And at the end of the -- where you enter the
- 17 Avery property?
- 18 A The, uh -- the gravel driveway to the right off of,
- 19 um, Avery Road by the mailboxes.
- 20 Q By -- Um, if you were to see a diagram of that
- 21 property, could that help you?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 | Q Very good. Thank you, ma'am. I'm putting up,
- 24 um, what has been previously, in this trial,
- ma'am, as Exhibit 81, and I'm going to ask you,

- does that have the road that you would drive down
- 2 to pick up or drop off the boys?
- 3 A The, um, road where all the cars are parked? That's
- 4 Avery Road?
- 5 Q Okay. Is it -- And -- and to -- are you sh --
- 6 sure that's Av -- that's Avery Road?
- 7 A I -- I don't know. I'm asking. Is it?
- 8 Q Okay. Yes, that's Avery Road.
- 9 A And then the gravel road would be the one to the
- 10 right there.
- 11 Q And where were the -- where -- If I were to give
- 12 you a laser pointer, could you show us where the
- woman was taking pictures on this --
- 14 A Yes.
- 15 Q Okay. And, also, um, Ms. Buchner, let me know if
- 16 | it would be helpful, because we can zoom in to
- 17 these intersections --
- 18 A Okay.
- 19 Q -- and make this closer. Could -- could you show
- 20 the jurors where Avery Road is and --
- 21 A Oh.
- 22 | Q -- where you would drive your bus in?
- 23 | A I would drive this way and then drop off right there.
- 24 Q Okay. That's where you would drop off the boys?
- 25 A Yeah. And then turn around right there.

- 1 | Q All right. And where did you see the woman who
- 2 you believe was taking the pictures?
- 3 A Would be in the middle of right there. And --
- 4 0 And --
- 5 A -- taking --
- 6 Q You're -- You're doing just fine. Thank you.
- 7 Could you also -- Would there be any way to show
- 8 the jurors where you believe the cars were that
- 9 she was taking photographs of?
- 10 A Um, right there would be -- right there and on both
- 11 sides of this driveway right there. There was the
- van, and then a car, and then a car on the other
- side, and I think a car behind it, but I'm not sure.
- 14 Q And when you dropped the boys off after school,
- is that where you always dropped them off?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Q Do you know how many cars she was taking
- 18 photographs of?
- 19 A No.
- 20 Q And, um, could you describe any of the clothing?
- 21 A No.
- 22 | O Could it have been a man with long hair?
- 23 A I don't think so.
- 24 | Q Okay. I -- I'm just -- I know -- You're --
- 25 you're sure it was a woman?

- 1 A Yes, I remember it being a woman.
- 2 Q Okay. All right. Thank you so much, Ms.
- 3 Buchner. Appreciate it.
- 4 THE COURT: Mr. Strang?
- 5 REDIRECT EXAMINATION
- 6 BY MR. STRANG:
- 7 Q Ms. Buchner, um, I understand you don't remember
- 8 the day anymore, but did you -- did you -- did --
- 9 did you -- you walked up to tell the police about
- 10 this on your own?
- 11 A Yes.
- 12 Q And was that just a few days after this happened?
- 13 A Um, I believe it was Saturday.
- 14 0 Of the same week?
- 15 A Right.
- 16 Q At the end of that week? Okay. And then you --
- then they asked you to come back a few days later
- and give a statement?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q But that was still a week or a little more than a
- 21 week after this -- after you saw this woman
- taking the picture of the van?
- 23 | A Yes.
- 24 Q Uh, that's all I have. Thanks.
- THE COURT: Very well. You are excused.

1		Defense may call its next witness.
2		ATTORNEY STRANG: And that witness is a
3		gentleman named John Leurquin.
4		THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.
5		JOHN LEURQUIN,
6		called as a witness herein, having been first duly
7		sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
8		THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state
9		your name and spell your last name for the record.
10		THE WITNESS: John T. Leurquin,
11		L-e-u-r-q-u-i-n.
12		DIRECT EXAMINATION
13	BY ATTORNEY BUTING:	
14	Q	Good afternoon, Mr. Leurquin.
15	A	Good afternoon.
16	Q	Did we just meet?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	For the first time today?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	Okay. Can you, uh, tell the jury how you're
21		employed?
22	A	Uh, I'm employed at Valders Co-op. I de I deliver
23		propane with a a propane truck.
24	Q	Okay. And when you say you deliver propane, who
25		do you deliver it to?

- 1 A Residential and commercial customers.
- 2 Q Okay. And this is a, uh -- a -- a -- like a big
- 3 bulk tanker-type truck that you have or what?
- 4 A Yes.
- 5 Q Okay. And where do you get the fuel for that?
- 6 A Uh, my bulk tank that I load my truck is on the
- 7 southeast corner of Avery Road and 147.
- 8 Q Okay. We have, uh, Exhibit 91 up on the screen
- 9 for you. Um, I don't know if that can orient
- 10 you -- orient yourself by that at all? You don't
- 11 usually see it viewed from that side, from that
- far up, I'm sure, but... Do you know where
- Highway 47 is on that? One forty-seven, rather?
- 14 A Uh, yeah, that's in the top left corner.
- 15 Q Okay. You have a laser pointer in front of you.
- 16 Um, if you could turn it on and maybe point to
- 17 the location where your filling station is?
- 18 A Right there.
- 19 Q Okay. And so where is Avery Road?
- 20 A Right here.
- 21 Q And where is 147?
- 22 A Right here.
- 23 | Q All right. So to get to your filling station,
- then, you would have to turn off of 147 onto
- 25 Avery Road, itself?

- 1 A Yes.
- 2 Q There's no other entrance way to it?
- 3 A Nope.
- 4 Q Okay. And did you have like a regular route of
- 5 customers that you would deliver to?
- 6 A Yes, I do.
- 7 Q Um, well, tell me how that would work?
- 8 A Um, when we're on our -- our computer system that
- 9 goes off the degree days for the route, itself, and
- then we have call-in customers that call when they
- 11 want LP, so we go to whoever's on the schedule or
- 12 whoever calls --
- 13 | Q Okay.
- 14 A -- to deliver it.
- 15 Q And you, uh -- What were your normal work hours?
- 16 A Uh, normal work hours are 7:30 to 4.
- 17 Q Okay. Do you ever work after that?
- 18 | A Yes.
- 19 | O How would that come about?
- 20 A Uh, if -- if I got work I got to do or somebody calls
- 21 later in the day, if I ain't done, you know, I'll get
- 22 there yet.
- 23 | Q Okay. Um, how often would you visit that -- Is
- 24 | filling station the wrong term for -- What do you
- 25 call it?

- 1 A It's a bulk plant.
- 2 Q A bulk plant?
- 3 A Yeah.
- 4 | Q Okay. How often would you visit that bulk plant
- 5 to fill your truck?
- 6 A On -- on a day like during that time it would be
- 7 usually once a day.
- 8 Q Okay. Now, during that time, jumping ahead a
- 9 little bit, but I'm going to direct your
- 10 attention now to October of 2005, okay?
- 11 A (No verbal response.)
- 12 Q You have to say yes or no --
- 13 | A Yes.
- 14 | Q -- you understand? Um, is most of your business
- in the winter heating?
- 16 A Yes. Except for farm accounts and stuff like that.
- 17 O Okay. Um, so on October 31 of 2005, was that a
- day in which you filled your tank?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q Your truck?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 | Q Um, and what was your normal process, or how --
- 23 during that time, when would you go to the bulk
- 24 plant and, you know, when would you do your
- 25 deliveries?

- 1 A I do my deliveries during the day. And then usually
- about 3:30 I go and fill my truck, because that way
- 3 it's full for the end of the -- at the end of the day
- 4 so to the next day I can start with a full truck.
- 5 Q Okay. And when you said -- Can you tell me
- 6 how -- how you would do it? What would you have
- 7 to do to fill your truck?
- 8 A Well, I would turn on Avery Road, and then I back
- 9 into my plant, onto the west side of the tank, or
- south side of the tank I should say, and get out and
- 11 hook the hoses up and get back into the truck.
- 12 Q Mind if I zoom in on this a little bit? Okay. I
- zoomed in a little bit now. Could you, uh, use
- 14 | the laser pointer and point out where the -- the
- bulk plant is again? Okay. And in this
- 16 particular photograph do you see a lot of
- 17 vehicles parked along Avery Road?
- 18 | A Yes.
- 19 Q Was it usually like that?
- 20 A On any day?
- 21 O Yeah.
- 22 A No.
- 23 | Q Okay. Um, this was taken on a particular day
- 24 and -- and we've had testimony about that. But
- 25 which way would your be -- your truck be facing

- 1 while you were filling it up?
- 2 A Towards Avery Road.
- 3 Q Okay. I don't know if you can point out where
- 4 the -- the tank where you would pull up to is?
- 5 Okay. And so you would be facing this way? Uh,
- 6 what, west? Southwest would it be?
- 7 A Yeah. Well, it would be, actually, north -- kind of
- 8 northwest.
- 9 Q Okay.
- 10 A 'Cause the Avery Road runs kind of northwest right
- 11 there.
- 12 Q Okay. So you -- you say you back your truck in
- there, and you hook it up, and then what do you
- 14 do?
- 15 A I get back into my truck and I write, uh, percent
- 16 | number down on my log book and just basically wait
- 17 'til it's done.
- 18 | Q Okay. And how long would it take for you to fill
- 19 up your truck?
- 20 A It takes roughly about a half hour.
- 21 | Q All right. But what do you do when you -- during
- 22 that half hour?
- 23 | A Sit in my truck, listen to the radio, and when cars
- go by, look up at cars, and that's about it.
- Q Okay. Now, on October 31 of 2005, do you recall

- 1 seeing any particular vehicle that later it
- became of interest of -- to you?
- 3 A Uh, yes. I recall seeing a green SUV.
- 4 Q Okay. When you say "a green SUV", um, how big
- 5 was it?
- 6 A Uh, midsize SUV. Not the large size.
- 7 | Q What kind of vehicle do you have?
- 8 A I have a Tahoe.
- 9 Q And is that a full size --
- 10 A Uh, generally speaking, yeah.
- 11 Q Okay. And the -- and the vehicle you saw, was it
- as big as that? Or smaller? Or what?
- 13 A It was smaller.
- 14 Q Okay. Um, so tell us what you saw?
- 15 A I seen a vehicle pass by the front of my truck, and I
- just glanced up, and it was just a green SUV, and
- 17 that -- that's all.
- 18 Q Well, which direction was it going?
- 19 A Back towards Avery Road. So that would be to the
- 20 north. I mean, towards 147.
- 21 | Q Can you just show us on the -- with your pointer,
- and -- and just with your pointer kind of draw
- 23 direction -- the direction that it was going? So
- 24 did it look like it was going into the Avery Auto
- 25 Salvage area or out of the Avery --

- 1 A It was leaving.
- 2 Q Okay. And are you familiar with the Avery Auto
- 3 Salvage?
- 4 A Yes.
- 5 Q Do you know them personally?
- 6 A Uh, somewhat.
- 7 | Q Are you -- Would you consider yourself a friend
- 8 of any of the Averys?
- 9 A No.
- 10 | Q Have you ever done business there?
- 11 A I was there, yes.
- 12 Q How many times?
- 13 A Um, three or four times.
- 14 Q Okay. Um, and did you happen to see which
- direction that green SUV went when it got to the
- intersection of Highway 147?
- 17 A No, I didn't pay attention.
- 18 | Q Did there come a time when this, um -- this
- 19 recollection that you have became of interest or
- 20 importance?
- 21 | A Uh, not necessarily. I -- I mean, I -- I -- At
- first, I said I recalled seeing a green SUV, but that
- 23 was about it. I -- I didn't think nothing of it.
- 24 | Q Okay. Well, let -- let me -- I'm -- Let me ask
- 25 it this way: Did you later learn or see any kind

- of publicity about a missing person?
- 2 A Yes.
- 3 Q And, um, was there a description of the vehicle?
- 4 A Yes. There was, I think, actually a picture.
- 5 Q Okay. And when you saw that picture, did that
- 6 connect in any way to you?
- 7 A Um --
- 8 ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection. There's no
- 9 question -- There's no, um, foundation that he
- 10 actually saw a picture. He said there was a
- 11 missing person notice.
- 12 ATTORNEY BUTING: I'll ask --
- 13 ATTORNEY FALLON: It's a foundational
- objection --
- ATTORNEY BUTING: I'll -- I'll --
- 16 ATTORNEY FALLON: A few more
- 17 questions --
- 18 ATTORNEY BUTING: I'll move back and --
- 19 and bring -- bring it forward a little bit.
- THE COURT: Go ahead.
- 21 | Q (By Attorney Buting) Do you recall the name of
- 22 the missing person?
- 23 A Yes, Teresa Halbach.
- 24 Q Okay. Did you see any publicity on television
- about it?

- 1 A Uh, yes.
- 2 Q Okay. And do you recall seeing any photographs
- 3 on television of both Teresa and the vehicle?
- 4 A Yes.
- 5 Q All right. And what did that do -- or what did
- 6 that, uh -- what did you think when you saw
- 7 that -- this -- this missing person, and you saw
- 8 that vehicle, and did you also -- I'm sorry,
- 9 another foundation. Did you also hear any
- 10 information on TV and the media about where she
- 11 had been?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q Which is where?
- 14 A Over at Steven Avery's.
- 15 Q Okay. And so did you make any kind of
- 16 connection?
- 17 A Uh, other than recall seeing that green SUV, that --
- 18 that's it.
- 19 Q Okay. Well, did you say anything to anybody?
- 20 A Um, at work and at home I says I possibly mighta seen
- it and that was -- that was it.
- 22 | Q Okay. When you say, might have seen it, what are
- 23 you referring to?
- 24 A I seen a green SUV. I can't say it was that one or a
- 25 different one.

- 1 Q Okay. Um, do you know whether it was on that
- 2 day? October 31?
- 3 A Yes.
- 4 0 How do you know that?
- 5 A Because I remembered that part.
- 6 Q Okay. And -- and it -- How many days after
- 7 October 31 was it that your memory was drawn back
- 8 to that day?
- 9 A That I was asked about it? Is that what you're
- 10 saying?
- 11 Q Or that you told anybody about it or talked about
- it at work or whatever?
- 13 A Um, maybe four or five days later.
- 14 Q Was it right when the publicity was beginning?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 | O About Teresa Halbach?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 | Q Okay.
- THE COURT: Mr. Buting, is your microphone
- on? I'm not sure.
- 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, I think it is.
- THE COURT: Okay. Um, oh, yeah. Okay.
- 23 ATTORNEY BUTING: Okay.
- 24 Q (By Attorney Buting) Um, okay. Can you -- As
- 25 you sit here -- Actually, let me do it this way.

- When you saw this publicity about the missing

  person and the vehicle, did you, in your own

  mind, think, hey, that's -- that's the one I -- I

  saw, or what -- Tell us what you thought?
- 5 A Um, I thought that --

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- ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection to what he thought. How is that relevant now? The question is, did he see it or not?
  - ATTORNEY BUTING: Well, going to his memory and how he's -- recalls what he recall -- what he recalls.
- 12 ATTORNEY FALLON: It's a memory of a

  13 past recorded event. I don't -- I still don't

  14 see the relevance of that.
- 15 THE COURT: Why don't you rephrase the question.
- Q (By Attorney Buting) When you saw the -- the
  publicity about the missing woman and her
  vehicle, what -- what was your thought process in
  terms of whether there was any connection to
  anything you saw or not?
- 22 A That it was possible that it was hers, but that it was also a -- possible that it wasn't.
- Q Okay. So what did you do, if anything?
- 25 A I didn't do nothing.

- 1 Q Did you come forward and talk to the police?
- 2 A No.
- 3 Q Um, did there come a time when you noticed that
- 4 there was a roadblock near there?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q When was that?
- 7 A Um, it started on a Saturday, I think.
- 8 Q Okay. What are -- what are your work days?
- 9 A Um, my -- it's -- it's Monday through Saturday, and
- 10 then I'm on call 24 hours a day.
- 11 Q Okay. And is that the -- the only filling
- 12 station or -- or pump -- uh, bulk station that
- 13 you used?
- 14 A Yes.
- 15 Q So when was the next time that you used it when
- it was -- you noticed there was a roadblock?
- 17 A On, uh, Monday.
- 18 Q That would be a week after the 31st?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q Okay. And was there any way for you to get to
- 21 your -- your bulk station without going through a
- 22 roadblock?
- 23 A No.
- 24 Q So what did you do at the roadblock?
- 25 A I stopped, and then I had to show them my driver's

- 1 license, tell them what I was doing.
- 2 Q Okay. Did you explain at all what your job was,
- or your route, or how often you had to come
- 4 there?
- 5 A Uh, they never asked how often. I just had to tell
- 6 them what I was doing. What -- That I had to go
- 7 through there.
- 8 Q Okay. And did they -- They let you through?
- 9 A Yes.
- 10 Q Um, and how many days was it that you -- you did
- 11 it that way?
- 12 A Uh, usually everyday.
- 13 Q Well, for how many days was it when there was a
- roadblock is what I'm asking?
- 15 A Oh, well, at least a week.
- 16 | Q Okay. Did you have to give your name every time?
- 17 A Uh, yes.
- 18 | Q Did you ever, uh, say anything to the -- to -- to
- 19 any of the police at that time about what you
- 20 believed you saw?
- 21 A No.
- 22 | O Why not?
- 23 | A 'Cause I don't -- I -- I didn't think it was a --
- 24 a -- a definite that it was hers, or -- and I don't
- 25 speculate unless I know the truth.

- 1 Q Okay. Well, did there come a time when you --
- when you did speak with a police officer?
- 3 A Yes.
- 4 | Q Do you recall how -- Tell us how that happened?
- 5 Was it in person or on the phone?
- 6 A Uh, he called my house.
- 7 Q And do you recall who it was?
- 8 A Agent Fassbender.
- 9 Q Okay. Had you ever met Agent Fassbender?
- 10 A Um, not 'til today.
- 11 Q All right. Um, so tell us what you talked about
- when you first -- when he called?
- 13 A Um --
- 14 ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection. Hearsay.
- 15 ATTORNEY BUTING: I'm asking for his --
- 16 ATTORNEY FALLON: An out of court
- 17 statement.
- 18 THE COURT: Yeah. The question should be
- 19 rephrased.
- 20 ATTORNEY BUTING: Okay.
- 21 | Q (By Attorney Buting) Um, did Agent Fassbender
- tell you the purpose of the call?
- 23 A Uh, yes, I think so.
- 24 | Q Did he say why he was calling you?
- 25 | A Uh --

- 1 Q Or how he got your name to call?
- 2 A He got my name from that -- that check-in log I
- 3 think.
- 4 Q Okay. You mean the -- the roadblock?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q And did you tell him what you saw?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 | Q What did you tell him?
- 9 A That it was possible that I seen a -- Well, I told
- 10 him that I seen a green SUV leave, but I wasn't sure
- if it was hers or not.
- 12 Q All right. Did you tell him what time?
- 13 A Uh, yeah.
- 14 O And --
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 | Q -- I'm not sure you told us what time. What time
- was it on the 31st?
- 18 | A In between 3:30 and 4.
- 19 Q And how do you know that?
- 20 A Because that's when I loaded my truck.
- 21 | Q All right. Thank you. That's all I have, sir.
- THE COURT: Mr. Fallon?
- 23 ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes. I'm going to try
- this mike if it doesn't work. Test. Try
- 25 it again.

1		THE COURT: Uh, just a second. I think
2		it's No. 7, but somehow the volume
3		ATTORNEY FALLON: I have eight.
4		THE COURT: You got eight?
5		ATTORNEY FALLON: Right.
6		THE COURT: Oh. Well, that explains that.
7		ATTORNEY BUTING: We're seven.
8		THE COURT: You're seven. Okay.
9		ATTORNEY FALLON: Thank you.
10		CROSS-EXAMINATION
11	BY A	TTORNEY FALLON:
12	Q	Uh, good afternoon, Mr. Leurquin.
13	A	Good afternoon.
14	Q	Um, I just want to begin, uh, I'm Tom Fallon, one
15		of the prosecutors, and, uh, just want to let you
16		know if there's something you don't know, just
17		tell us you don't know, and if you're not sure,
18		just tell us you're not sure.
19	A	Okay.
20	Q	There are no right or wrong answers. Just what
21		you remember, okay?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	All right. Um, how long have you been working in
24		the propane fuel business?
25	A	In the propane it was eight years.

- 1 | Q All right. And as of October 31, 2005, how long
- 2 had you been working this particular job where
- 3 you were making these deliveries to residences
- 4 and businesses in the general Mishicot area?
- 5 A Uh, six years.
- 6 Q Six years? And would it be fair to say that, uh,
- 7 for six Octobers, uh, you would come to the
- 8 bulk -- bulk plant station that you've described
- 9 there and fill up at least once a day during the
- 10 month of October?
- 11 A Yes.
- 12 | O That would be fair?
- 13 A Yes.
- 14 Q Okay. And, um, did you always fill up at the end
- the day or were there other times where you
- 16 | filled up earlier in the day?
- 17 A Uh, there -- Well, I fill up sometimes early in the
- 18 day, but it's always usually at the end of the day
- 19 also.
- 20 Q Just so you get a good start the next day?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 | Q All right. Now, if you had a lot of business
- 23 orders, for instance, if there was something
- going on, you might fill up more than once a day
- even as -- as early as the end of October; right?

- 1 A Yes.
- Q Okay. Now, um, I would imagine, but October 31,
- as you think back about it now, was pretty much
- 4 like any other Monday morning; right?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q Monday afternoon?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 Q All right. Went to work at your usual time early
- 9 in the morning?
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 Q Knocked off about four?
- 12 A Yep.
- 13 Q And, um, as you think back right now, you can't
- tell us what the weather was like that day;
- 15 right?
- 16 A No.
- 17 O You don't know -- You don't remember if it was
- 18 cold?
- 19 A Uh, not offhand.
- 20 Q And you don't remember if it was one of those
- 21 really warm autumn days, do you?
- 22 A No.
- 23 | Q Um, you can't tell us it was really cloudy, or
- overcast, or bright sun that afternoon, can you?
- 25 A Nope.

- 1 | Q All right. Now, um, as I understand it, the one
- 2 thing that you do remember is that it was a green
- 3 SUV that you saw?
- 4 A Yes.
- 5 Q Okay. And you said you, yourself, drive a Tahoe?
- 6 A Yes.
- 7 Q Now, that's a -- a much larger size sports
- 8 utility vehicle; right?
- 9 A Yes.
- 10 Q All right. And then we have the medium size,
- 11 then we have the compact size; right?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q Uh, the SUV you saw was a medium size?
- 14 A Uh --
- 15 Q Or you don't know?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 | Q Medium, or you don't know? Which --
- 18 A Um, medium.
- 19 Q Okay. Um, now, would it be fair to say that, um,
- 20 the car drove by -- your recollection is you had
- 21 | already hooked up your pipes or your, um -- to
- 22 your main, uh, tank there to fill your truck;
- 23 | right?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 Q And you get in, you fill up, you're doing some

- 1 log bookwork I take it?
- 2 A Yes.
- 3 Q Uh, listening to the radio?
- 4 A Yes.
- 5 Q Uh, so you've got 30 minutes to kill, more or
- 6 less, to fill a relatively empty tank?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 Q Okay. So you're not particularly paying any
- great attention to what's going on around you I
- 10 would imagine; right?
- 11 A No.
- 12 Q And, uh, your recollection is is that a vehicle
- went by?
- 14 A Yes.
- 15 Q All right. Um, so would it be fair to say you
- look up, see a vehicle go by, and then start
- thinking or doing something else?
- 18 | A Yes.
- 19 Q All right. Now, would it be fair to say that you
- 20 only glanced up at this vehicle for a half a
- 21 | second, a second, just to see that it's a car
- 22 going by?
- 23 A It's uh -- it's usually a little longer than that.
- 24 | Q Okay. So you got a -- a good look at it?
- 25 A Well, not a good, great, great look, but a -- a look

- 1 that every time a vehicle goes by I look at -- look
- 2 up and see what it is.
- 3 Q All right. Um, in this particular case -- But
- 4 you can't tell us whether there was a -- a man
- 5 driving the vehicle or a woman, can you?
- 6 A Nope.
- 7 Q As a matter of fact, you can't tell us if it was,
- 8 um, um, somebody who's only 18, 19 or 20 driving
- 9 the vehicle? A kid, right?
- 10 A No.
- 11 Q All right. And the vehicle didn't stop; right?
- 12 A At the stop sign.
- 13 Q All right. But I mean in front of your vehicle?
- 14 A No.
- 15 Q All right. And there was nothing else unusual or
- anything else happening on that road that
- 17 afternoon; right?
- 18 A No.
- 19 Q And, um, as you think about it now, the reason
- 20 you didn't report it, your observations, sooner
- 21 to law enforcement, was that you weren't really
- 22 sure that you had seen the vehicle they were
- 23 looking for; right?
- 24 A Yes, I wasn't sure if it was that one or not.
- 25 | Q All right. And you didn't want to say anything,

1 because you're one of those people that likes to 2 make sure that you're right when -- if you say 3 something; right? 4 Yes. Α 5 Uh, just like you're trying your best today to Q remember whatever you can remember; right? 6 7 Α Yes. 8 Okay. Now, you can't -- As you sit here today, Q 9 you can't really tell us whether you saw the 10 vehicle that the people were concerned about on 11 that day, can you? 12 Α No. 13 Q In fact, whatever you saw may have even been a 14 different day? 15 Α No, it was that day. 16 Okay. But there's nothing outstanding about that 0 17 day, is there? 18 Α No. 19 Thanks. 0 No. 20 THE COURT: Mr. Buting? 21 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 22 BY ATTORNEY BUTING: 23 Q Okay. Sir, on a -- on a typical day while you 24 were sitting there -- for about a half hour you

25

said?

- 1 A Yes.
- 2 Q Filling at the bulk station, you'd be sitting
- 3 there about a half hour?
- 4 A Yes.
- 5 Q How many cars on a typical day would be coming or
- 6 going on Avery Road?
- 7 A About two easily.
- 8 Q Okay. So just a couple of cars a day?
- 9 A Yep.
- 10 Q All right. Now, I understand your -- your memory
- was such back then, in -- in October, November of
- 12 '05, that you weren't certain that the vehicle
- that you saw go by, leaving the Avery property,
- 14 was the one that you later saw on TV as being
- 15 Teresa Halbach's; correct?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 | Q But did it look similar to the one you saw on TV?
- 18 | A Yes.
- 19 Q And is that why you remembered it now or
- 20 remembered it back then?
- 21 A Uh, yes.
- 22 Q Okay. And as you sit here today, I understand
- 23 you can't tell us certainly that the vehicle you
- saw drive out of the Avery property was Teresa
- 25 Halbach's, but can you tell us whether or not it

was similar? 1 2 Yes, it was. 3 Did it appear to be enough similar that you --0 4 you recall it and recalled it back then in -- in 5 November of '05? 6 Α Yes. 7 0 Okay. Thank you. 8 THE COURT: Mr. Fallon, anything else? 9 ATTORNEY FALLON: Yes. 10 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 11 BY ATTORNEY FALLON: 12 Are you sure you were there between 3:30 and 13 4:00? 14 Α Yes. 15 What other vehicles drove by? Q Uh, the ones that I remember is not -- that -- that I 16 17 can't -- I can't remember. 18 Q You can't remember any other vehicle? 19 Because I -- I -- I see certain vehicles go by Α No. 20 everyday at certain times. 21 0 Right. 22 And -- and, to me, I -- I can't even say that -- that Α

recollection of any other vehicle driving down

Right. And, um, you don't have any specific

those vehicles drove by because I see it everyday.

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- that road that afternoon, do you?
- 2 A No.
- 3 Q You didn't see any school bus drive down that
- 4 road, did you?
- 5 A No, because I see that everyday so I really --
- 6 Q You would --
- 7 A -- didn't dawn on me.
- 8 Q You wouldn't know if you saw it or not, would
- 9 you?
- 10 A No.
- 11 Q Thank you.
- 12 ATTORNEY BUTING: Just -- Not going to
- go on forever. I just have a couple of questions
- 14 to clarify, though.
- 15 **RE-REDIRECT EXAMINATION**
- 16 BY ATTORNEY BUTING:
- 17 | Q You say that you see -- Sometimes you see the
- same vehicles everyday?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q Um, would the school bus be one -- one like that?
- 21 A Yes.
- 22 Q Okay. This particular green SUV that you say you
- 23 | recall seeing leaving the Avery property, did you
- see it come in?
- 25 A No.

1	Q	Was that a vehicle that you that you did see
2		everyday or was that a a different one you'd
3		never seen before?
4	А	Different one.
5	Q	But do you recall ever seeing it before there?
6	А	Nope.
7	Q	All right. That's all.
8		THE COURT: All right. Witness is excused.
9		Defense may call its next witness.
10		ATTORNEY STRANG: Next next up, Your
11		Honor, is, um, Roland Johnson.
12		THE CLERK: Raise your right hand.
13		ROLAND JOHNSON,
14		called as a witness herein, having been first duly
15		sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
16		THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state
17		your name and spell your last name for the record.
18		THE WITNESS: Pardon?
19		THE CLERK: Please state your name and
20		spell your last name for the record.
21		THE WITNESS: My name is Roland Johnson.
22		The last name, J-o-h-n-s-o-n.
23		DIRECT EXAMINATION
24	BY A	TTORNEY BUTING:
25	Q	Okay. Sir, you're going to have to talk into the

- 1 microphone a little bit, okay?
- 2 A Okay.
- 3 Q Um, let me just adjust it for you. I think it
- 4 might work better if it's right about like that.
- 5 Okay?
- 6 A Okay.
- 7 Q All right. Thank you. Um, Mr. Johnson, uh, are
- 8 you employed?
- 9 A No. I'm retired.
- 10 Q And what did you use to do?
- 11 A I was a tool and diemaker.
- 12 Q Okay. Can you tell me where you live now? What
- 13 community?
- 14 A I live in Jackson, Wisconsin. Washington County.
- 15 Q Do you own any property in Manitowoc County?
- 16 A Yes. I own that one acre of land in the back of
- 17 Averys. I bought that at least 30 years ago.
- 18 | Q Okay. Well, let's -- let's get into that a
- 19 little bit. Do you know any of the Averys?
- 20 A I know all of them.
- 21 | Q Okay. Do you know -- Well, who's the first one
- 22 you came to know?
- 23 A Allen. Allen.
- 24 | O And how did that come about?
- 25 A I own -- or operated a bar in Manitowoc County and I

- leased it. I didn't own it. And I met him at the
  bar, and I was talking to him, got to know him fairly
  well, and he -- I knew him, his brothers. I know

  Delores. I know the whole family.
- Okay. And from this relationship that grew out of your acquaintance there, um, did you come at some point to have some connection with the property that Allen Avery owned?
- 9 A Yes. Allen rented that property in the back corner.

  10 It was set up for a trailer with a well and septic

  11 tank, and it was vacant, so he rented it to me after

  12 I left the tavern. I had to have a place to go to.
- 13 | Q You said it was just like a vacant pad?
- 14 A That's all it was was a vacant pad. Concrete slab.

  15 And it had a well and a septic tank. At one time it

  16 must have been used.
- 17 Q All right. Um, did you -- So did you do that?

  18 Did you -- Did you go to that area?

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- 19 A Yes. I moved my trailer up there, rented it from him
  20 for a period of time. Eventually bought it from him.
  - Q All right. Just a minute. I'm going to try and find a photograph to show you. I'm going to show you -- Actually, I'm going to put it up on the screen, if you -- Well, I'll let you look at them first. Do you recognize Exhibit 39 and Exhibit

- 1 46?
- 2 A That is my trailer and that is my garage.
- 3 | Q Okay. Now, you say that you -- you moved the --
- 4 the trailer -- I need the remote. I'm putting up
- on the screen, uh, Exhibit 39. Is this the
- 6 trailer that you --
- 7 A Yes, that is my trailer.
- 8 | O You still own it?
- 9 A Yes, I do.
- 10 Q And are you the one who put it on that -- on its
- 11 current prop -- uh, parcel?
- 12 A Yes, I am.
- 13 Q Do you know when that was?
- 14 A Uh, probably '78 or '79.
- 15 Q Okay. And then showing you Exhibit 46, that is
- 16 what?
- 17 A That is my garage.
- 18 | Q And was that there when you got there?
- 19 A No. We built that. Allen and I built that one.
- 20 Q Allen and you? All right. Um, so did you own
- 21 it, or were you leasing it, or how did it work?
- 22 A I was leasing it at the time.
- 23 | Q And for how long did that --
- 24 A That was a period of maybe four or five years.
- 25 Q And then what happened?

- 1 A Then he offered -- I asked him a number of times
- during that time if I could buy it. Finally, he
- 3 decided I could buy it.
- 4 Q And buy what?
- 5 A The lot that I was on. Instead of leasing it.
- 6 Q Okay. And so what -- What did you actually end
- 7 up buying? How much?
- 8 A I bought one acre of land in that back corner.
- 9 Q And do you know when that was?
- 10 A Not exactly. I don't remember anymore.
- 11 Q Okay. Well, would it have been in the '80's, or
- 12 the '70's, or...
- 13 A It would have definitely been in the '80's somewhere.
- 14 Q All right. I'm going to show you a -- a diagram,
- 15 Exhibit, uh, 111, see if that -- if you recognize
- or can orient yourself with that?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 | Q Okay. And let me put it up on the screen and
- 19 let's talk about it for a moment. This is the
- 20 computer rendering that we -- we talked about
- 21 here quite a bit. Uh, do you see that round
- brown area behind the garage?
- 23 A Yes, I do.
- 24 | Q Um, is there such a place in real life as well?
- 25 A Yes, there is.

- 1 | Q And how did that come to be?
- 2 A I was planning on building that garage longer, and I
- 3 got fill to level off the land to the same height as
- 4 the existing garage so I could just pour another slab
- 5 and extend that garage length.
- 6 Q Okay. So you -- you had that mound of dirt
- 7 put -- put there yourself?
- 8 A Yes, I did.
- 9 Q Do you know when that was?
- 10 A At least ten years ago. If not, more.
- 11 Q All right. So, now, you were going to extend the
- 12 garage but never did for some reason?
- 13 A Well, I wasn't living up there and it wasn't a urgent
- need at the moment. So I just kind of put it off
- 15 time to time.
- 16 Q Okay. All right. So how long -- did -- or did
- 17 you -- You said you bought it. Did you actually
- 18 live in the trailer?
- 19 A Yes, I did. I lived there for at least ten years.
- 20 | Q And can you tell me approximately when that was?
- 21 | A Well, I would say approximately from '78 'til '88.
- 22 | O All right. And then what happened?
- 23 | A I was working in, uh, Two Rivers, and I checked out
- 24 the wages in Milwaukee, and the wages doubled, so I
- just opted to go back to Milwaukee and keep this

- 1 place as a weekend getaway.
- 2 Q Okay. So you switched jobs down in -- Where were
- 3 you working up here?
- 4 A I was working at Paragon Electric in Two Rivers.
- 5 Q Uh, is it still there?
- 6 A No, it's not.
- 7 Q Okay. And so you went down to Milwaukee to
- 8 change jobs?
- 9 A That's right. I went to Milwaukee. The wages were
- 10 so much higher. They were doubled or better than
- 11 what I was making here. So I went to Milwaukee.
- 12 Q Okay. And did you buy a house there?
- 13 A I had a house down there that I was renting out. And
- I just told them that I'd like to move back in.
- They'd have to find a house.
- 16 | Q Okay. And so after you moved to Milwaukee -- You
- 17 say it was in '88?
- 18 | A About 1988.
- 19 Q Okay. Did you, uh, continue to own this trailer
- and this little one-acre plot?
- 21 | A I owned that continuously from the time I bought it
- from them 'til the present.
- 23 | Q So you still own it?
- 24 A I still own it.
- 25 Q Okay. After you moved to Milwaukee, did you --

- 1 you said that you had it for a weekend getaway.
- 2 Did you come up and visit it?
- 3 A When I lived in the Milwaukee area, I came up every
- 4 weekend, because where I lived in Milwaukee was a
- 5 little too noisy to suit me on weekends.
- 6 Q All right. Let me ask you, um, did there come a
- 7 time when you rented it out -- when you stopped
- 8 coming as frequently?
- 9 A Uh, it was probably about '97 or '98 had to quit
- 10 coming out every weekend.
- 11 Q All right.
- 12 A It -- I moved to a quieter area where I'm now living,
- and I didn't have to come up here as often. The
- 14 place was basically empty most of -- not of
- furnishings -- but of people most of the time.
- 16 | Q Okay. Was it furnished, though, even when no one
- 17 was in it?
- 18 A Yes, it was. It was something that I could get to on
- 19 a weekend or a week or whatever I wanted to stay up
- 20 here.
- 21 | Q Okay. Um, did there come a time when you allowed
- 22 someone else to live in the trailer?
- 23 | A Yes. A friend of mine asked if she could have a
- 24 friend of hers move in and use it temporarily. And I
- 25 agreed to this.

- 1 Q And who was that person that you allowed to move
- 2 in temporarily?
- 3 A It was Jodi Tikowsky (phonetic) or something.
- 4 Q Stachowski? Is that --
- 5 A That's the name.
- 6 Q All right. And what was -- Can you tell me when
- 7 that was?
- 8 A Probably 2003, 2004, someplace in that general time
- 9 limit.
- 10 Q Okay. And what was your arrangement? Did she
- 11 pay rent or how was it arranged?
- 12 A No. She was basically being tossed out of anything
- other than her car, and I had the house, so the
- friend of mine, who knows her quite well, asked if
- she could move in. And I said, yes.
- 16 | Q And so that was it? She didn't have to pay a
- thing or...
- 18 A She -- all she had to do was cut the grass and clean
- 19 the house up.
- 20 Q Okay. Do you know Steven Avery?
- 21 A I know him very well.
- 22 Q Okay. And did there come a time when, uh, he was
- 23 released from prison that you recall?
- 24 A Yes. That was probably, what, 2002? I offered him
- 25 the place to stay at first, and he said he didn't

- 1 need it. He was going to stay with his parents.
- Q Okay. So, initially, then, the -- the -- the
- 3 trailer was being occupied, to your knowledge, by
- 4 Jodi Stachowski?
- 5 A Correct. She was -- To the best of my knowledge, she
- 6 was supposed to be living in there. And I never said
- 7 that she had to live alone. And I'm not quite that
- 8 way.
- 9 Q All right. Did you at some time learn that --
- 10 that someone else was -- had moved in with her?
- 11 A Yes. After a period of time, I found out that Steve
- 12 had moved in with her.
- 13 Q Okay. Now, the furnishings in the trailer, who
- 14 owned those?
- 15 A As of the last time I looked, 90 percent of them I
- owned. The only thing I didn't own was computer,
- 17 computer desk, and a bedroom -- bedroom set that was
- in the main bedroom.
- 19 Q Okay. So you owned, like, the liv -- the living
- 20 room furniture and --
- 21 A That was mine. Except for that, uh, computer desk
- 22 that's -- that's up there. Or was up there. That
- 23 was new. That was added after. After I let them use
- 24 the house.
- 25 | Q All right. I'm going to show you some

- 1 photographs that have been marked as exhibits
- 2 already and have you tell us about them if you
- 3 can. Can you tell me the first, um -- How many
- 4 bedrooms is this trailer?
- 5 A It's a two-bedroom trailer. A master bedroom and a
- 6 much smaller one.
- 7 Q All right. I'm going to show you a -- just
- 8 another one of these computer schematics and see
- 9 if this is familiar to you. Is that the layout,
- more or less, of your trailer?
- 11 A Yes, it is.
- 12 Q And the deck around it? Did you build that deck
- 13 too?
- 14 A I built that, yes.
- 15 Q Okay. And you say that almost all of furnishings
- in that trailer, even today, are yours?
- 17 A Yeah. Everything except that bed that's set in
- 18 there. My bed is the one that's in the other room.
- 19 That's the one I had in there. And that computer
- 20 desk in the living room is not mine.
- 21 | Q Okay. There's a laser pointer here that you can
- 22 turn on and -- and point at some things. I guess
- 23 you have to hold the button in when you point.
- 24 A Okay.
- 25 Q If you could just show us, when you say, that

- bed, and this bed, which bed are you talking
- 2 about?
- 3 A The bed over there is not mine. This bedroom is the
- 4 one that I had in that bedroom. This computer desk
- 5 here, right in here, that's not mine.
- 6 Q Okay. When you lived there, what bedroom did you
- 7 | sleep in?
- 8 A I slept in that bedroom.
- 9 Q Okay. And when Jodi moved in, did she move any
- 10 furniture into that room?
- 11 A After she was there, she moved that bed in there. As
- far as I know, that's her bedroom set.
- 13 Q Okay. And then she moved yours into --
- 14 A Into this room right here.
- 15 Q The smaller one? Okay.
- 16 A And there wasn't much room to move around the bed in
- 17 that bedroom.
- 18 | Q Okay. All right. I'm going to show you
- 19 another -- a last exhibit, just for the record is
- No. 101, does this item in Exhibit 167 that's on
- 21 the screen now look -- look familiar to you, sir?
- 22 A Yes. It's the gun rack I had on the wall in the
- 23 master bedroom.
- 24 | Q Okay. Did you put it there?
- 25 A I put it there.

- 1 Q I'm going to show you Exhibit -- Exhibit 165.
- 2 Does that look familiar to you? I recognize it's
- 3 | not in front of -- the actual item isn't in front
- 4 of you, but...
- 5 A I had a black powder rifle up there, but this one
- 6 looks like it's got two triggers on.
- 7 Q Okay. And what about this one?
- 8 A That looks like the Marlin .22 that I had up there.
- 9 Q Let me actually show you that exhibit for a
- 10 moment. This is Exhibit 247.
- 11 | A That is my gun. I can remember it by the scratch
- 12 back here.
- 13 Q Okay. You're sure of that?
- 14 A I am sure of that now.
- 15 | Q And when did you purchase this gun?
- 16 A Prior to 1977, or '76 I know for sure. I don't know
- exactly when, but I'm positive I bought it at Fleet
- 18 Farm.
- 19 Q Okay. And where did you keep it when you lived
- 20 there?
- 21 A On the gun rack that was on the wall in the bedroom.
- 22 That, with the black powder rifle, were the two guns
- 23 that were sitting up there.
- 24 | Q Okay. And did you -- Did you ever use that gun
- 25 on the property?

- 1 A Many times. Many, many times.
- 2 Q Have you ever fired that gun?
- 3 A I fired that gun at chipmunks, and I fired that gun
- 4 at targets all over the lot. I mean, I could have
- been standing back end of the lot, down by -- far end
- 6 of the lot. I fired it all over the yard. I fired
- 7 it off the deck.
- 8 Q All right. What would you be shooting at?
- 9 A De -- Depending on -- more often than not, targets.
- But targets of opportunity were gophers.
- 11 Q Gophers? Okay. Um, were there any -- Let me
- direct your attention to the garage area, okay?
- Did you ever fire that gun in the area of the
- 14 garage?
- 15 A I fired it all around the garage. I fired it all
- around the lot. There, again, mostly for gophers.
- 17 It was fired many times.
- 18 | Q Was there a gopher somewhere near the garage
- 19 or...
- 20 A Several of them. The whole yard was full of them.
- 21 | Q That's -- Um, well, what would happen to the
- 22 shells?
- 23 | A Basically, they'd be ejected. No matter where I was,
- 24 that's where they were ejected and that's where they
- 25 stayed.

- 1 Q So they would just fall on the ground?
- 2 A Yes, they would.
- 3 Q Did you pick them up?
- 4 A No, I did not.
- 5 Q Why not?
- 6 A Why? They're only a little .22 shell. There's no
- 7 value in them. They are not worth picking up.
- 8 They're small enough that they don't hurt anything.
- 9 I just left them. In fact, if you take a metal
- detector and go over the yard, you'll probably find
- 11 many of them out there.
- 12 Q All right. Would that be true near the garage as
- 13 | well?
- 14 A Anyplace on that lot, on that acre, it would be true.
- 15 Q All right. Did you ever fire the gun in the
- 16 garage?
- 17 A Not that I recall. I, basically, don't believe in
- 18 guns in a -- in a building.
- 19 Q Sure. I understand. But how close do you think
- 20 you ever were to -- to the garage when you'd be
- 21 shooting it?
- 22 A Right at the garage door opening.
- 23 | Q Why?
- 24 A The main door. Here, again, gophers. I had a hole
- under that door about that big, and I don't know how

- far the tunnel went in, but I fired in -- into that
- 2 hole many times.
- 3 Q And that hole is where in relation to the garage?
- 4 A Right -- Basically, on the left-hand side of the main
- 5 garage door. The, um, opening garage door.
- 6 Q All right. I just want to verify that. I'll
- 7 show you Exhibit 101. Show me, approximately,
- 8 where these -- this gopher hole was?
- 9 A Approximately right in front of that truck. Right by
- 10 the edge of the door.
- 11 Q All right. Can you give me any kind of estimate
- of how many times you would have -- well -- would
- have fired that gun in front of you on that ac --
- 14 that one-acre parcel?
- 15 A Maybe five or six bricks, which are 500 in a brick,
- 16 25, 3,000 times.
- 17 | O Speaking of br -- of bricks, what kind of
- 18 ammunition did that gun use?
- 19 A Used .22 long rifle.
- 20 | Q Did you buy that kind of ammunition while you
- 21 were there?
- 22 A While I was there, lot of it.
- 23 | Q Okay. Now, you -- you left the gun there while
- 24 you rented it out to -- to --
- 25 A Yes, I did. Most of the furnishings and stuff were

- 1 mine, and I kind of figured if I'd come up on a weekend and wanted to use it for any reason or come 2 3 up there, it was there. 4 All right. 5 Α If I brought it down where I live now -- I live in the city -- no use for a gun at all. 7 0 Okay. Do you know whether there was any ammo 8 that you also had in the --9 Α I could not say. I know for a fact there was 10 absolutely nothing for the black powder. For this, I 11 don't know if I had any laying around up there or 12 I could not tell you. 13 Q Okay. When do you think was the -- the last time 14 you would have been up on that property your --15 yourself shooting the gun? 16 Well, maybe --Α Hm. 17 THE COURT: Let's, uh -- Let's hold it 18 right there. We're going to take a break at this 19 time.
- 20 ATTORNEY BUTING: Okay. That's good.
- 21 THE COURT: Take our afternoon break.
- 22 ATTORNEY BUTING: Sure.
- 23 | THE COURT: And we'll resume in 15
- 24 minutes.
- 25 (Jurors out at 2:57 p.m.)

THE COURT: All right. We'll come back at 1 2 quarter after three. 3 ATTORNEY BUTING: All right. 4 (Reconvened at 3:17 p.m.) 5 THE COURT: You may be seated. And, uh, Mr. Buting, you may resume. 6 7 ATTORNEY BUTING: Thank you, Judge. 8 (By Attorney Buting) Okay. Mr. Johnson, you Q 9 were talking about the, um -- the -- the times 10 that you would fire that .22. By the way, what -- what kind of .22 is it again? 11 12 It's a long rifle. The gun is a Marlin. Α 13 All right. Do you know what model? 14 It's a Glenfield. It was the cheapest one -- rifle Α 15 that you could buy, actually, at the time I bought 16 it. 17 Um, I think you said that around 1997 you 0 18 stopped -- you didn't come up as frequently to 19 the property? 20 Α That's correct. No, '99. 21 0 Ninety-nine. What happened in '99? 22 I bought my house where I'm at now. And I remember Α 23 exactly, it was October -- or, uh -- yeah, October 24 13, 1999. And it was a Friday the 13th. That's the

only reason I can remember that day.

25

- 1 Q Okay. Did you -- What happened to your house in
- 2 Milwaukee?
- 3 A It was flooded twice in a two-year period, and I
- 4 could not repair the house. The city of Milwaukee
- 5 ended up having to buy it.
- 6 Q Okay. Did you, then, um -- Once you moved to --
- 7 You say you're in Jackson?
- 8 A That's correct.
- 9 Q How frequently would you come up to the
- 10 property -- the one-acre property over on Avery
- 11 Road?
- 12 A Uh, basically, often enough to cut the grass and keep
- it looking halfways decent. After that, '99.
- 14 Q All right.
- 15 A It wasn't weekly like it was before, but it was often
- enough to keep it trimmed up a little bit.
- 17 | O Sure. Now, when, uh -- After Jodi Stachowski
- 18 moved in -- You said that was 2003?
- 19 A I think about 2003, 2004. Must have been 2004, not
- 20 2003.
- 21 Q Okay. After she moved in, did you continue to
- 22 come up to --
- 23 | A I'd come up to visit her a number of times, yes, but
- 24 | not -- not over -- Well, a couple times I stayed
- overnight. I slept on the couch in the living room.

- 1 Q All right. And so when do you think was the last
- time that you would have fired that .22 Marlin
- 3 that we had in front of you a little while ago?
- 4 A Probably -- It was definitely before Jodi moved in.
- 5 Q So sometime before 2003 or 4?
- 6 A Yeah.
- 7 O After she moved in, you weren't in the -- uh,
- 8 you -- you never fired the gun again?
- 9 A Not up there, no. I didn't take it with me. I never
- 10 fired the gun again, after.
- 11 | Q And to your knowledge, where did the gun -- where
- was the gun after Jodi moved in?
- 13 A It was hanging on the wall on that gun rack in the
- 14 bedroom.
- 15 Q With the -- the muzzleloader? The black
- 16 powder --
- 17 A Correct.
- 18 | Q The -- After you -- After the police released the
- 19 property back to you, um, what condition did you
- 20 observe that it was in?
- 21 A The place was pretty much in complete shambles.
- 22 Panel was pulled off the wall. All the traps were
- 23 taken out the sinks. Toilet was broke out. The two
- doors are damaged. One is completely broke and has
- to be replaced. Garage door was broken, has to be

- 1 replaced. The carpeting was cut up. Couch was --
- 2 pieces were cut off, and it was my mother's couch,
- 3 which can't be replaced. And --
- 4 0 All right. Let me ask you about the carpeting
- 5 for a minute. The carpeting inside the
- 6 trailer --
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 Q -- um, how long had that been there?
- 9 A About a year. Before Jodi.
- 10 Q A year before Jodi?
- 11 A Yeah.
- 12 Q All right. So maybe a couple years before the
- police search of the --
- 14 A Yes. As I said, it probably was used carpeting. It
- was in excellent condition and I had somebody install
- 16 it.
- 17 Q All right. I'm going to show you a few more
- 18 exhibits. There's an item that we had some
- 19 discussion about in this trial. It's depicted in
- 20 Exhibit 168. If you could take a look at that
- and tell me whether you recognize that?
- 22 A Yes, I recognize that. That's mine.
- 23 | Q And what is it?
- 24 A It's a World War II model record cabinet for record
- albums.

- 1 Q Now --
- 2 A That's why they're divided as such. You could stack
- 3 three albums in each one of the sections, and flat
- 4 records went on top.
- 5 Q I see. Now, it's been referred to here by some
- 6 people as a bookcase.
- 7 A Well, it's not a bookcase. But that's what it's been
- 8 referred to I guess.
- 9 Q All right. But -- but you refer to it as a -- a
- 10 record album --
- 11 A That's what it is.
- 12 | 0 -- cabinet?
- 13 A And it was bought in World War II. I remember that.
- 14 Q Okay.
- 15 A I was too young to be in it, but I remember what it
- 16 was.
- 17 | O I'm showing you Exhibit 169, which is sort of
- 18 a -- a closeup of the rear of that furniture
- 19 item? Um, we had some testimony that that back
- 20 panel was -- was loose. Did you ever see it that
- 21 way?
- 22 A I do not recall seeing it that way.
- 23 | Q Okay. You had -- Had you checked it recently or
- 24 looked at it?
- 25 A I just looked at where it was at. I haven't looked

- 1 at that, specifically, because of -- it was no real
- 2 treasure.
- 3 Q Okay. I show you Exhibit 37. That's your
- 4 trailer?
- 5 A Yes, it is.
- 6 Q In the foreground, kind of surrounded by some
- 7 | yellow police tape, is an item. Can you tell us
- 8 what that is?
- 9 A That's my burn barrel for burning up the paper and
- 10 garbage around the area.
- 11 | Q You put it there?
- 12 A I did.
- 13 Q And did you use it?
- 14 A Yes, I did.
- 15 Q How often?
- 16 A Probably every time I came up there.
- 17 Q What sort of things would you burn there?
- 18 A Oil bottles, oil filters, paper garbage, and stuff
- 19 that comes, for the most part, in the mail, and bags
- and stuff from the grocery store.
- 21 | Q Was that -- Did you have a garbage pickup?
- 22 A No, you don't have a garbage pickup. You can go over
- 23 to the dump, but I never -- never went to the dump.
- 24 Q So what would you do with your regular household
- 25 garbage that would accumulate?

- 1 A Burn it in that barrel.
- 2 Q All right. Did you ever have any bigger fires
- 3 than -- other than --
- 4 A Occasionally, I would have cuttings and weeds and
- 5 stuff that I would burn, but it was basically just a
- 6 little bit further -- closer to those trees.
- 7 Q Out in the front here?
- 8 A Yes.
- 9 Q Did you ever burn anything back behind the
- 10 garage?
- 11 A No, I didn't.
- 12 Q Wasn't an area that you used for that --
- 13 A Not for burning.
- 14 Q Okay. Did you ever burn any tires?
- 15 A Only in the front here.
- 16 Q Okay. Now -- That's not going to work. The
- barrel appears to be rusty. Um, was it new when
- 18 you bought it?
- 19 A When I put it there, it was new, but after the first
- time you burn it, it's, you know, rust overnight.
- 21 You get that barrel hot and it will rust.
- 22 Q How do you know that?
- 23 | A I'm a tool and diemaker. I have an idea what metal
- does.
- 25 Q Okay. Showing you Exhibit 145. Can you

- 1 recognize this?
- 2 A Yes, I do.
- 3 Q What is it, sir?
- 4 A It's a aluminum melting smelter at Mr. Avery's
- 5 property.
- 6 Q Did you ever see anyone operating that smelter?
- 7 A Yes, I did.
- 8 | O And who would -- Who?
- 9 A Allen has --
- 10 ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge --
- 11 A -- operated it.
- 12 ATTORNEY KRATZ: Judge, objection,
- unless we establish a time frame, please.
- Otherwise it's just not relevant to this case.
- 15 ATTORNEY BUTING: It's foundation.
- 16 THE COURT: Well, I think a time frame can
- be used for foundation. I'll sustain the objection.
- 18 Q (By Attorney Buting) Um, well, tell us, first,
- 19 how often do you think you saw someone operating
- 20 this smelter?
- 21 A Three, four times for sure.
- 22 Q Okay. And when you think was the last time you
- 23 | saw it?
- 24 | A I honestly couldn't even give you a -- a date. I was
- 25 up there, and I remember Allen burning -- melting

- down transmission housings and various other things,
- 2 but I can't tell you what -- when it was.
- 3 Q The, uh -- To me, as I see this, it looks kind of
- 4 rusted. Would you agree?
- 5 A It's definitely rusted. But anytime you put high
- 6 heat on metal, it'll rust.
- 7 Q Does it -- When you saw it being operated, did
- 8 it, uh, look like that either while it was being
- 9 used or -- or shortly thereafter?
- 10 A Shortly after. But while it's being used, it's
- 11 almost red hot.
- 12 Q Really? The whole --
- 13 A Yeah.
- 14 Q The whole outside panels?
- 15 A It will get real close to red.
- 16 Q And then how soon after that does it -- would it
- 17 have -- would it turn into a condition similar to
- 18 this?
- 19 A Probably overnight.
- 20 Q Really? As you see this smelter in its current
- 21 condition, did that look consistent with the
- 22 smelter that -- as -- how the smelter would
- appear to you shortly after you saw someone using
- 24 it?
- 25 ATTORNEY KRATZ: Objection. Irrelevant,

```
Your Honor.
 1
 2
                    THE WITNESS: Yeah.
                    THE COURT: Uh, just a minute. Stop a
 3
 4
          minute.
 5
                   THE WITNESS:
                                  Okay.
                    THE COURT: Um, I -- I'm going to
 6
 7
          sustain the objection.
 8
          (By Attorney Buting) As you look at the smelter
     0
 9
          in -- in this picture, is there any -- does this
10
          picture -- I'm sorry. Does -- does the condition
11
          of the smelter tell you anything about how
12
          recently or how long ago it had been used before
13
          this photograph was taken?
14
          Not at all.
     Α
15
          Why not?
     Q
16
          I would imagine if you go there right this instant it
17
          would probably look the same way. I do not see
18
          anything that could tell me when it was used before
19
          or after. Nothing tells me that.
20
     Q
          And what -- and what about the con -- the rust
21
          condition? Doesn't that look -- tell you
22
          anything?
          Not a bit.
23
     Α
24
          Could that smelter have been used a few days
25
          before that?
```

1		ATTORNEY FALLON: Objection.
2		Speculation.
3		ATTORNEY KRATZ: Objection.
4		Speculation, Judge.
5		THE WITNESS: It's it's
6		THE COURT: Sus sus Sustained. The
7		objection's sustained.
8	Q	(By Attorney Buting) All right. Thank you, sir.
9		ATTORNEY BUTING: That's all I have.
10		THE COURT: Mr. Fallon or Mr. Kratz?
11		ATTORNEY KRATZ: Yes. Janet, could you
12		get me, uh, Exhibit 248, please, while I start
13		my It's the other gun that we haven't seen
14		yet.
15		CROSS-EXAMINATION
16	BY ATTORNEY KRATZ:	
17	Q	Good afternoon, Mr. Johnson. How are you?
18	A	Hello. I'm fine, thank you.
19	Q	Mr. Johnson, prior to the 31st of October of
20		2005, when had you last seen your friend, Steven
21		Avery?
22	A	I don't know. It was probably a month before, maybe.
23		I do not know for sure. I can't recall any reason
24		that I would have been out there.
25	Q	Was it a month before?

- 1 A Could have been.
- 2 Q Do you remember, Mr. Johnson, being interviewed
- 3 by law enforcement officers in this case?
- 4 A Yes, I do.
- 5 Q And do you remember being interviewed on February
- 6 6 of 2006?
- 7 A Yes. That was at my house in Jackson.
- 8 Q Okay. At that time, Mr., uh, Johnson, do you
- 9 remember telling law enforcement officers that
- 10 you must have seen Steven Avery just prior to
- 11 October 31 of 2005?
- 12 A Yes, I do, because he had a cut on his hand.
- 13 Q Who's he?
- 14 A Steve.
- 15 Q Can you describe that cut for us, please?
- 16 A I can't even -- It's not uncommon to have your hands
- 17 cut in the junkyard, but I can't -- it was across --
- it was a pretty nasty gash.
- 19 Q Across which finger? Do you remember?
- 20 A I think it was across the knuckle or the hand. I
- 21 can't swear to it.
- 22 ATTORNEY BUTING: Record should reflect
- 23 the witness was pointing to the, um -- Do that
- 24 again, sir?
- 25 ATTORNEY KRATZ: Well, no, I asked him

```
1
          which finger.
 2
          (By Attorney Kratz) Do you know which finger,
     Q
 3
          Mr. Johnson?
 4
          I think it was acrossed -- right acrossed the, what,
 5
          index finger?
 6
                   ATTORNEY BUTING: All right. Record
 7
          should reflect --
 8
                   THE WITNESS: It was --
 9
                   ATTORNEY BUTING: -- he's --
10
                   THE WITNESS: -- a jagged-looking cut.
11
                   ATTORNEY BUTING: Sir, just one moment.
12
          The record should reflect that he's pointing to
13
          the -- the back or side of his hands, right near
14
          the knuckles. And it, um --
15
                   THE COURT: I can't see his hand. Is that
16
          a fair characterization, Counsel?
17
                   ATTORNEY KRATZ: I -- I suspect, Judge,
18
          that's what Mr. Johnson today is saying.
19
                   THE COURT: All right. The record will so
20
          reflect.
21
     Q
          (By Attorney Kratz) Mr. Johnson, I'm going to
22
          show you what's been marked for -- and, in fact,
23
          received for identification, as Exhibit No. 193.
24
          Do you see that?
25
          Yeah.
     Α
```

- 1 | Q You know what that is?
- 2 A It's a cut finger.
- 3 Q Do you know whose finger that is?
- 4 A Not really. I can't see a face so I couldn't tell
- 5 you, but I can assume.
- 6 Q Does that -- Does that cut look, uh, the same or
- 7 similar as the cut that you described --
- 8 A Yes, it does.
- 9 Q -- to law enforcement? Mr. Johnson, you're going
- 10 to have to wait until I finish an -- asking --
- 11 A Oh.
- 12 Q -- my question. Otherwise, this young lady here
- is going to get angry with one of us and it will
- 14 probably be me. Okay? Do you remember, uh,
- seeing, a -- seeing a cut that looked just like
- that on Mr. Avery's hand; is that right?
- 17 A A gash of that type, yes.
- 18 | Q Do you remember telling law enforcement that you
- saw that just before October 31 of 2005?
- 20 A I think I do. I remember the nasty-looking cut.
- 21 That's all I can say. I thought it should have been
- 22 stitched.
- 23 | Q Mr. Johnson, I'm going to have Mr. Fassbender
- 24 hand you, um, what has been received as Exhibit
- No. 248 and have you take a look at that firearm

- and tell the jury if you recognize it?
- 2 A If it's got a wooden ramrod, it's mine.
- 3 Q Well, first take a look at Exhibit No. 248. Tell
- 4 us what that is, please?
- 5 A That is a firearm. A black powder gun.
- 6 Q All right. Um, have you ever seen this gun
- 7 before?
- 8 A I seen one. If it isn't the same one, it's almost
- 9 identically the same.
- 10 Q All right. Do you -- do you feel comfortable
- 11 handling that weapon? Or would you prefer
- 12 that -- that somebody else -- I want you to look
- at both sides of it just to -- to make sure. Um,
- 14 you -- you feel comfortable in handling a -- a
- 15 weapon, I assume?
- 16 A (Unintelligible.)
- 17 | O In looking at both sides of Exhibit No. 248, do
- 18 you recognize that gun and have you ever seen it
- 19 before?
- 20 A Yes, I did. And now I remember. Yes, I have. That
- 21 was my gun.
- 22 | Q That is. Okay. And despite having the -- It's
- 23 got two triggers?
- 24 A It's got a -- a safety device.
- 25 Q All right.

- 1 A The most I fired out of it was about 20 rounds.
- 2 Twenty rounds.
- 3 Q All right. And I'll have that taken from you.
- 4 So that, and the .22 caliber Marlin, were both
- 5 in --
- 6 A Those were the two guns I had. Oops.
- 7 Q They were both in the master bedroom; is that
- 8 right? Yes?
- 9 A Correct.
- 10 Q When was the last time that you saw that,
- 11 Mr. Johnson?
- 12 A Whenever I went up there -- Jodi was living there. I
- know that. I can't tell you what year it was. 2004?
- 14 Q All right. Do you know if your friend, Steve,
- was living with Jodi at that time?
- 16 A By that time, yes, I did.
- 17 Q And so when Steve Avery was living in that
- 18 trailer, including in that bedroom, did you see
- 19 that firearm and the .22 firearm in his bedroom?
- 20 A I can't honestly say if I did or not, because I
- 21 didn't go in the bedroom at that time.
- 22 | O You talked about something that was called a
- 23 brick of ammunition. Can you describe that
- 24 again?
- 25 A It's a package of ten boxes of .22 shells.

- 1 | Q And how many shells are in each box?
- 2 A Fifty in each one. There's 500 rounds in a brick.
- 3 Q Now, are those boxes, uh, cardboard?
- 4 A Yes.
- 5 Q And all of the ammunition, at least for the
- 6 .22 caliber Marlin that you owned, uh, came in
- 7 this brick form? Is that your testimony?
- 8 A That's the way I bought it. It was cheaper.
- 9 Q You never bought, uh, .22 caliber ammunition in
- 10 plastic boxes?
- 11 | A I might have from time to time. Depends on how the
- 12 brick came.
- 13 Q All right.
- 14 A I don't even remember. I just went to the store and
- 15 bought it.
- 16 Q All right. So as you sit here today, you don't
- 17 know what kind of .22 caliber ammunition you may
- 18 have had in the trailer?
- 19 A I have no idea what brands they were. They would
- 20 have been several different kinds.
- 21 | Q My question, though, is do you believe that they
- were in these 50, uh --
- 23 | A Yes.
- 24 | Q -- cartridge -- They were in these 50 cartridge
- 25 cardboard boxes?

- 1 A Cardboard or plastic --
- 2 Q All right.
- 3 A -- yes.
- 4 Q And if I understand this correctly, then, the
- 5 cardboard or plastic box would be grouped
- 6 together and you buy them in bulk, basically; is
- 7 that right?
- 8 A You'd buy them in a packaged up in the shape of a
- 9 brick.
- 10 Q All right. I show you, Mr. Johnson, what's been
- 11 received as Exhibit No. 246. Ask if you
- 12 recognize what that is, please?
- 13 A It's a box of shells out of the brick.
- 14 Q All right. And is this --
- 15 A And they're .22 long rifles.
- 16 Q And is this the kind of shell that you had in the
- trailer at least the last time that you were
- 18 there?
- 19 A Probably is. Very, very likely.
- 20 Q Now, the brand of .22 long rifle shell, it says,
- 21 | CCI. Do you know what that stands for?
- 22 A I don't remember, but I bought it for my .357. I
- 23 bought it for a .22 caliber pistol that I had. And I
- 24 used it -- The pistol and the rifle used the same
- ammunition.

- 1 Q And that would be a .22 long rifle -- These are
- 2 hollow point, uh --
- 3 A Yes.
- 4 Q -- bullets; is that right?
- 5 A Right.
- 6 Q Are you familiar at all with ammunition? Do you
- 7 know what a hollow point bullet is?
- 8 A Yes. It's one that will fragment over and expand.
- 9 Q In fact, when it, uh, enters whatever the target
- is, uh, whether it's a -- an animal or something
- 11 else, it's intended to create more damage; is
- 12 that --
- 13 A Correct.
- 14 Q -- correct? On -- on the -- would be the end of
- these shells, um, you see a, uh -- a logo -- a --
- 16 a -- a letter C. You see that?
- 17 A Yes, I do.
- 18 | Q That how you remember those shells looking?
- 19 A I bought so many shells I can't honestly tell you
- 20 what they look like.
- 21 | Q I understand. All right. Do you know what a
- 22 rimfire --
- 23 A Yes, I do.
- 24 | Q If I could just finish asking the question. You
- 25 know what a rimfire, uh, shell is?

- 1 A Yes, I do.
- 2 Q And what is that, sir?
- 3 A It is one that will fire anyplace along the rim as
- 4 opposed to having a firing pin for a primer.
- 5 Q So different kind of bullets, uh, ignite or
- 6 operate in different kind of ways? Is -- is that
- 7 your understanding?
- 8 A That's my understanding.
- 9 Q And .22 caliber shells are unique, as I
- 10 understand, or at least are typical for having
- 11 this rimfire, uh, uh, capacity; is -- is that
- 12 true?
- 13 A As far as I know, it's true.
- 14 Q Uh, larger caliber, um, bullets, uh -- Your .357,
- as an example, uh, you're talking about a
- 16 handgun; is that right?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 | Q And .357 is just a different caliber? It's a
- much larger caliber than a .22?
- 20 A Correct.
- 21 | Q That .357 bullet, as an example, would -- on the
- 22 end of the bullet, if I can just show this again,
- where I'm pointing here, instead of -- of it
- 24 being relatively flat, would have a -- a primer
- in the center of the bullet; is that -- is that

- 1 correct?
- 2 A That's correct.
- 3 Q Now, you mentioned to Mr. -- Mr. Buting on his
- 4 direct examination that although you shot this
- weapon, uh, around or near the garage, that you
- 6 never shot it inside of the garage. Is that
- 7 still your testimony?
- 8 A That is part of my testimony. I don't believe in
- 9 guns in a building.
- 10 Q All right. And, in fact, Mr. Johnson, uh, at
- least the last time that you were there, last
- time that you were in the garage, did you ever
- notice any .22 caliber shell casings inside of
- 14 the garage?
- 15 A Not that I recall.
- 16 Q Well, if you would have seen a .22 caliber shell
- casing inside of the garage, is that something
- 18 | that you think that you would have remembered?
- 19 A Not really.
- 20 Q All right. How come?
- 21 | A As I said, I fired outside the garage door, and I
- 22 pointed to the area, and if the door was open, shells
- could have land in there as well as out.
- 24 | Q All right. How far in the garage you think those
- 25 shells would have landed if you fired outside the

- 1 garage?
- 2 A I have no real idea.
- 3 | Q Well, let me show you some pictures and ask you
- 4 some questions. First of all, I'm going to show
- 5 you Exhibit No. 221. Do you know what we're
- 6 looking at here?
- 7 A .22 shell.
- 8 Q And I suspect just from this photo you can't tell
- 9 me where that was taken, can you?
- 10 A I cannot.
- 11 Q All right. In the garage, Mr. Johnson, had --
- 12 there was, um, stuff?
- 13 A Understatement.
- 14 Q That's a nice way of putting it. I'm showing you
- Exhibit No. 232. Some of the stuff is, uh,
- 16 exhibited in this photo; is that right?
- 17 A Yes, it is.
- 18 | Q Uh, you'll see a -- a red -- larger red tool box.
- 19 That was yours; right?
- 20 A Correct.
- 21 | Q You'll see a -- next to that a green air
- 22 compressor? You see that?
- 23 A Yes. That's mine.
- 24 Q That's yours as well? And to the right of the
- red tool box, do you see, uh, at least the, uh,

- edge of a gray workbench?
- 2 A Yes, I see what appears to be a workbench or
- whatever.
- 4 0 Well, I -- I'm going to ask you about your
- 5 recollection. Do you recall seeing those items
- 6 there the last time that you were in the garage?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 Q In fact, all of those items, and most of the
- 9 things that we see in this picture --
- 10 ATTORNEY BUTING: Your Honor, ob -- can
- 11 | I just ask Counsel to clarify the last time? I
- mean, he's been -- he's probably been in the
- garage. He still owns it. He's probably been in
- there recently, so you might want to give that
- 15 time frame.
- 16 THE COURT: There should be clarification
- 17 as to time.
- 18 ATTORNEY KRATZ: I'd be happy to do
- 19 that.
- 20 Q (By Attorney Kratz) The last time prior to
- 21 October of 2005 that you were in the garage, uh,
- 22 did you see those items in there?
- 23 A Yes, I did.
- 24 Q Do you remember, Mr. Johnson, you saying that you
- 25 had, or remembering now, that you had seen your

- 1 friend, Steven, before or just before the 31st of
- October? Do you remember why it was that you
- 3 were talking to him?
- 4 A No. I'm trying to think of it. I was trying to
- 5 think of it after --
- 6 Q All right. You don't --
- 7 A Any reason for it.
- 8 | Q You don't remember why you were visiting him --
- 9 A Not really.
- 10 Q -- that fall, huh? You had, uh, spoke -- or
- answered some questions from Mr. Buting about the
- rear area of the garage. Let me just grab a
- photo here. I think it was your testimony that
- 14 you hadn't burned anything behind the garage?
- 15 A I had not burned anything behind the garage.
- 16 | Q Showing you what's been received as Exhibit No.
- 17 47. Show you what appears to be a, uh -- a
- 18 | charred or burned area. First of all, uh, do you
- see that in the large screen?
- 20 A I see it, yes.
- 21 | Q Uh, is that, um, an area that you ever burned in?
- 22 A No, it is not.
- 23 | Q Now you see, also, in this photograph, a -- a
- shovel and some other items; is that right?
- 25 A Yes, I do.

- 1 Q Have you ever seen that shovel before?
- 2 A It was in the garage.
- 3 | Q Whose shovel was it?
- 4 A Mine.
- 5 Q Now, let me ask you, Mr. Johnson, and -- and I
- 6 may already know because of the -- the kind of
- 7 person that you are, but would you have left, uh,
- 8 your shovel or your tools just laying out in the
- 9 yard like this?
- 10 ATTORNEY BUTING: Objection.
- 11 A No, they would have been back in the garage.
- 12 ATTORNEY BUTING: Objection.
- 13 Irrelevant.
- 14 THE COURT: Um, based on the phra --
- phrasing of the question, I'll sustain the
- objection.
- 17 O (By Attorney Kratz) The last time that you were
- 18 at your property, had you ever left, uh, any
- 19 tools, including a shovel like that, in the
- 20 condition that you see in Exhibit No. 47?
- 21 A No, I wouldn't have.
- 22 | O Mr. Johnson, you had identified a -- a burn
- 23 | barrel, um, in front of the garage. Excuse me,
- in front of, uh, the trailer. This is another
- view of it. It's Exhibit No. 51. Uh, does that

- 1 look like your burn barrel?
- 2 A It could very well be, yeah. I can't say that it's
- definitely mine because all barrels look pretty much
- 4 alike.
- 5 Q I understand. Let's go to a -- a view I think
- 6 that's -- I think Exhibit 37 is -- is the one
- 7 that he had been talking about. Is that now a --
- 8 look like your burn barrel?
- 9 A Yes, it does.
- 10 Q Now, when you talked to the jury, or at least
- when you testified on direct examination, you
- called it my burn barrel; is that right?
- 13 A That is correct.
- 14 Q When's the last time you burned anything in your
- 15 burn barrel?
- 16 A Probably just after Jodi came in, because I had
- plastic oil bottles and oil filters, which you can't
- 18 | get rid of.
- 19 Q Do you know what month or year that was?
- 20 A Well, if she moved in in 2004, might be closer to the
- 21 fall of the year.
- 22 | Q Fall of 2004? It's fair to -- I'm sorry. When
- 23 (unintelligible.)
- 24 A I would think it was 2004. I said after Jodi moved
- in. It wasn't when the two of them were together. I

- 1 might have left some stuff up there for them to burn
- for me, but that would have been the last time I
- 3 burned.
- 4 Q It's fair, then, Mr. Johnson, that at least after
- 5 2004, whether it was Steven Avery or Jodi
- 6 Stachowski, other individuals may have burned in
- 7 that barrel?
- 8 A Correct.
- 9 Q In fact, do you know that to be the case?
- 10 A No.
- 11 | Q You just know the last time you burned in it was
- 12 in '04?
- 13 | A Yes.
- 14 | Q All right. Did you ever burn a -- Let me first
- ask the -- the foundation question. Do you know
- 16 what a digital camera is?
- 17 A Yes, I do.
- 18 | Q And have you ever owned a digital camera?
- 19 A No, I have not.
- 20 Q Have you ever burned a digital camera in this
- 21 burn barrel?
- 22 A No, I have not.
- 23 | Q Do you know -- Do you know what a cell phone is?
- 24 A Yes, I do.
- 25 | Q Do you own a cell phone?

1 Α No, I don't. 2 Have you ever burned a cell phone in this burn 3 barrel? I have not. 4 Α 5 By the way, Mr. Johnson, this, um -- this burn Q barrel, does it appear to be in about the same 7 position, at least relative position, as compared to the garage and the trailer as when you left 8 this lot? 9 10 Α It was moved there. Originally, I lived closer to the garage, and they moved it up there, and I used 11 12 it, or Jodi started moving it up there because it was 13 making too much smoke in the trailer. 14 All right. Let me ask the question a little 0 15 differently. Exhibit No. 37, looking at that 16 burn barrel, does that look like the last place 17 that you had seen that burn barrel? 18 Α Yes, it does. 19 That's all I have. Thank you very much, sir. 0 20 THE COURT: Mr. Buting, anything else? 21 ATTORNEY BUTING: Yes. 22 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 23 BY ATTORNEY BUTING: 24 Mr. Johnson, uh, Mr. Kratz reminded you that the

police spoke to you in February?

25

- 1 A I don't know what month it was, but I know they spoke
- 2 to me.
- 3 Q And you recall that because it was in your --
- 4 A They parked in my driveway in Jackson. They pulled
- 5 up into the driveway, and I looked, and what's a
- 6 squad car doing here? Or it appeared to be a squad
- 7 car.
- 8 | Q All right. At any rate, was that the first time
- 9 that you had spoken to any police officers about
- 10 this --
- 11 | A Yes --
- 12 | 0 -- incident?
- 13 A -- about that. It's the first time that I can recall
- speaking to police officers about it. And I was kind
- of surprised that they didn't act sooner.
- 16 O So that was like three months later?
- 17 A It was a considerable period. If it was February, I
- 18 can't remember the month, because I -- I know it was
- 19 a long period of time after what was said was done.
- 20 Q Sure.
- 21 A It seemed like a long time before they came to see
- 22 me.
- 23 | Q And by that time there had been, um, reports on
- 24 the television about the charge against
- 25 Mr. Avery?

- 1 A I've heard the charges about him, but I didn't talk
- 2 to anybody about them. I didn't know anybody.
- 3 Q No. That's fine. I -- I'm just saying, by the
- 4 time they came to talk to you, you knew something
- 5 about --
- 6 A Oh, yes, I did, by that time.
- 7 Q Sure. Okay. And, um, when they asked you about
- 8 when you were last up there to see, uh, Mr. --
- 9 Um, let -- let me clear this up first. Mr. Kratz
- 10 keeps saying that when you went up to see your
- friend, Steven Avery, is that why you would go
- 12 visit the property?
- 13 A That's part of the reason I'd go and see him. I
- wouldn't have to have a reason to go up there.
- 15 Q Okay. Who -- who's the -- Of the Averys, who are
- 16 you the closest to?
- 17 A I would say Allen.
- 18 | Q Okay. So would you go up to see Allen,
- 19 primarily, and then see --
- 20 A I'd look at my trailer, and go up to see Allen, some
- of my other friends in the area, too.
- 22 O Okay. Um, and if you told the police that you
- 23 thought you were up to -- to see the trailer area
- 24 | sometime just prior to -- or prior to Halloween,
- 25 2005, what kind of a time frame were you thinking

- of or what did you have in mind?
- 2 A I almost think about within a month of Halloween.
- 3 Q Okay. So you didn't mean just the -- the week
- 4 before or --
- 5 A No, I didn't mean the week before. It could have
- 6 been, but I don't know.
- 7 Q And in all the times that you would visit the
- 8 Averys, um, was it unusual to see cuts on their
- 9 hands?
- 10 A It's not unusual to see cuts on anybody up there. In
- a junkyard, wrenches slip easy.
- 12 Q Would that include Chuck?
- 13 A Chuck would have cuts.
- 14 | O Earl?
- 15 A Earl.
- 16 | O Allen?
- 17 A All of them.
- 18 Q Okay. Did, uh -- The -- the photograph
- 19 that Mr. Kratz put up for you, um, as I
- 20 understand it, you said that the -- the gash that
- 21 you saw, or recall Steven Avery having, was
- 22 similar to that?
- 23 | A It was a wide open cut like that. That -- that's
- 24 what I was referring to.
- 25 | Q But you described it when you motioned you to --

- 1 you --
- 2 A I said that's where I thought it was. I can't
- 3 remember for sure. I had no real reason to -- to
- 4 think anything more about a cut in a junkyard.
- 5 Q Okay. And so the photograph that Mr. Avery
- 6 showed you may not have been the -- the cut that
- 7 you discussed with the police?
- 8 A It is possible that it's not the same cut. I don't
- 9 know.
- 10 Q Okay. You didn't make particular note of that
- 11 when you saw it?
- 12 A There was no reason to.
- 13 Q And they were talking to you how much after
- the -- the, uh, event?
- 15 A When the police were talking to me?
- 16 Q When they were asking you about this cut? This
- 17 was several months?
- 18 A Yes. And I don't even recall exactly where he was
- 19 cut at that time, but I do know he had a cut.
- 20 Q Okay. That's all I have. Thank you, sir.
- 21 ATTORNEY KRATZ: Nothing else, Judge.
- Thank you.
- 23 | THE COURT: Very well. The witness is
- 24 excused. The, uh, defense may call its next
- 25 witness.

1	ATTORNEY STRANG: Next witness is, uh
2	if this is working is Debra Kakatsch.
3	THE CLERK: Raise your right hand.
4	DEBRA KAKATSCH,
5	called as a witness herein, having been first duly
6	sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
7	THE CLERK: Please be seated. Please state
8	your name and spell your last name for the record.
9	THE WITNESS: My name is Debra Kakatsch,
10	and it's spelled D-e-b-r-a, and the last name is
11	K-a-k-a-t-s-c-h.
12	DIRECT EXAMINATION
13	BY ATTORNEY STRANG:
14	Q Good afternoon.
15	A Good afternoon.
16	Q How are you employed, Ms. Kakatsch?
17	A I'm employed as the Manitowoc County Coroner.
18	Q How long have you been the Manitowoc County
19	Coroner?
20	A Uh, I'm going into my 15th year and, also, I was, uh,
21	chief deputy two years before that.
22	Q So what what does that mean you started?
23	A As coroner?
24	Q Or as chief deputy?
25	A Uh, chief deputy, '91-'92. Coroner started '93.

- 1 Q Okay. What -- what sort of, um, work background
- 2 did you have before becoming the chief deputy
- 3 coroner?
- 4 A Um, my background was primarily nursing at that time.
- 5 I worked in several different areas. I was an
- 6 obstetrical nurse and delivered babies. Sometimes
- 7 doctor always didn't get there. Uh, also worked in a
- 8 nursing home, taught childbirth education. Uh,
- 9 chemotherapy. Worked in the emergency room. Uh,
- 10 intensive care area.
- 11 Q Um, when you first started nursing, what sort of
- nursing certification, if any, did you have?
- 13 A In the beginning --
- 14 0 Yes.
- 15 A -- of my nursing career? Uh, I became, um, certified
- in obstetrics in my earlier years.
- 17 | O And was -- I know there are different types of
- 18 nursing and just different certifications. Did
- 19 you have any of those initially?
- 20 A Well, uh, to be a nurse, you need to have a license
- 21 under the state of Wisconsin. Um, but then I went on
- 22 to be certified in other areas.
- 23 | Q What was your first license as a nurse?
- 24 A Licensed Practical Nurse.
- 25 | Q Did you continue your education in the field of

- 1 nursing after becoming a licensed practical --
- 2 practical nurse?
- 3 A Yes, I went back to school for a registered nurse.
- 4 Q And did you eventually get the RN?
- 5 A Yes, I did.
- 6 Q Or registered nurse?
- 7 A Yes, I did, 1980.
- 8 Q Do you have any schooling beyond the registered
- 9 nurse, uh, status?
- 10 A Yes, I do.
- 11 Q What's that?
- 12 A Um, I went back to school and, uh, I got a Bachelor's
- Degree in management. And then I also went back to
- school for a paralegal degree. And then I went back
- to school for, uh, a police science degree. Not a
- full degree, but at that time I was looking for, um,
- more classes to help me do my job as a, uh, coroner
- 18 and also in other fields that I was pursuing later
- on. But, uh, it helped me quite a bit in, um, my
- 20 coroner work. And -- and by doing that I got
- involved in teaching some things, too.
- 22 Q Have you had any spec -- any training specific to
- 23 your work as the, uh, coroner?
- 24 A Yes, I have. Um, I have taken, uh, numerous other
- 25 trainings, um, such as, uh, anthropology,

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autopsy-type, um, courses. I've been in a number of
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- 2 autopsies, signed permits for a number of those. Um,
- 3 oh, DNA. I've taken a couple of Dr. Henry Lee's
- 4 courses. I don't know if you're familiar with him.
- 5 Um, Dr. Michael Bodden. I've taken some courses from
- 6 Dr. --
- 7 Q These --
- 8 A -- Bodden.
- 9 Q These are well-known medical examiners --
- 10 A Yeah.
- 11 | Q -- from --
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q -- Connecticut in Dr. Lee's case, um, and
- 14 Pennsylvania in Dr. Bodden's case?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 | Q Okay.
- 17 A Um, and I felt I -- I learned a lot specifically from
- 18 getting training from those particular people. So,
- 19 um, then I try to keep on that -- keep up on that
- 20 training, uh, every year with whatever comes along
- 21 that best fits the scope of my job to do it better.
- 22 | Q Do you have any certifications, um, connected to
- 23 your work as coroner?
- 24 A Yes, I do. I'm certified as a forensic nurse.
- 25 Q What does that mean?

- 1 A Forensic nurse deals more with the -- the
  2 investigation part of nursing and the medical field,
  3 and, uh, to do that I had to submit numerous types of
  4 educational things that I attended, and, then, uh, I
  5 also had to take an advanced condensed program and
  6 then write an exam.
- Q Okay. Uh, and other than forensic nursing, um, have we covered your certifications?
- 9 A I also got certification as, um, Homeland Security,
  10 which deals with, uh, the medical field death
  11 investigation, disaster-type situations, death
  12 investigations.
- Q When you say, "Homeland Security", the United
  States Department of Homeland Security?
- 15 A Uh, well, it's through our organization, the American
  16 College of Forensic Examiners, so --
- Q All right. Um, in addition to the American
  College of Forensic Examiners, do you belong to
  any professional associations?
- 20 A Yes. I belong to the Wisconsin Coroners Medical
  21 Examiners Association, the Forensic Nurses
  22 Association. I used to belong to the Homicide
  23 Investigators Association.
- Q All right. Now, what -- what is the position of coroner, um, in, uh -- in Wisconsin?

- 1 A In Wisconsin it, uh, revolves around death
- 2 investigations and it can -- the types of deaths we
- 3 get involved in are, um, homicides, suicides, traffic
- 4 accidents, industrial deaths. Um, sometimes if there
- 5 would be a, uh, death in police custody or in jail,
- or bodies found, remains found, um, drug deaths,
- 7 emergency room deaths, drug reactions. There's many
- 8 things we get involved in that the State requires us
- 9 to investigate.
- 10 | Q All of them in -- involve, unfortunately, someone
- 11 dying?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 | Q Okay. And how do you -- how do you -- how do you
- get this job of coroner?
- 15 A Coroner's elected.
- 16 | O What -- what's the current term?
- 17 A The current term is four-year term now. It -- it had
- 18 been two years.
- 19 Q Okay. And, uh, when you say "elected" is that
- 20 a -- a municipal position? A county position? A
- 21 state position? What --
- 22 A It's a county position.
- 23 | Q All right. Um, does -- does your work as
- 24 coroner, uh, involve a duty to determine manner
- of death? Uh, at least in some instances of a

- 1 sudden death?
- 2 A Well, that's our job everyday.
- 3 Q Now, but -- but if a death happens, let's say, in
- a hospital or a nursing home, would you be
- 5 involved, typically, in that?
- 6 A Sometimes we are. It depends. Um, let's say, for
- 7 example, a person has a hip fracture and they're in
- 8 the nursing home, those we have to accept as a case.
- 9 If someone's choked, if someone's had a drug
- reaction, we have to accept those as case as well.
- 11 Q So how would we -- how would we describe simply
- for the jury what sort of deaths become the
- coroner's business and what don't?
- 14 A Well, it -- it would fit under the criteria of what I
- explained. If there's some kind of accidental
- nature, suicide nature, homicide nature to it, um,
- 17 undetermined nature, um, we have to get involved.
- 18 Q Okay. In other words, if it's -- if -- if it's
- 19 | natural causes, you might not be involved?
- 20 A We may still be involved because you may not know the
- 21 death is a natural death until you completed whatever
- you need to do to arrive at that determination.
- 23 | Q Okay. But, I guess, if I understand you, you
- 24 won't be involved in every natural death if a
- 25 doctor has attended --

- 1 A No. No.
- Q Okay. Um, do you have the -- the power to sign
- and issue a death certificate?
- 4 A That's our job everyday, yes.
- 5 Q Do you have any statutory or, you know, duties
- 6 under law, to, um, uh, control the disposition of
- 7 human remains?
- 8 A Yes.
- 9 Q What -- what are those?
- 10 A Um, well, particularly where I get involved, um, with
- disposition is unclaimed bodies, bodies that are not
- identified. We have to provide indigent burial if we
- don't find anybody to claim that body.
- 14 Q All right. Did you, um, in November of 2005, uh,
- come to learn of some suspected human bones found
- on or near what we call the Avery property in
- 17 Manitowoc County?
- 18 A Yes, I did.
- 19 Q How did you learn about that?
- 20 A From television.
- 21 | Q And, um, had you had any -- any prior involvement
- in the investigation into Teresa Halbach's
- 23 disappearance?
- 24 A Could you repeat that?
- 25 | Q Had you -- Before you saw this on the

- 1 television --
- 2 A Uh-huh.
- 3 Q -- did you have any prior involvement into the
- 4 investigation of Teresa Halbach's --
- 5 A No.
- 6 Q -- disappearance? Okay. Um, but, again, I
- 7 guess, it would be a death that would trigger the
- 8 coroner's involvement?
- 9 A Yes.
- 10 Q What did you do after you saw on television, uh,
- something about the discovery of possible human
- 12 remains?
- 13 A Well, I got a few phone calls, uh, and particularly
- from my deputies, as to what the plan of action would
- be when --
- 16 Q Okay. I'm going to interrupt you just a moment.
- 17 I'm sorry. How many deputy coroners do you have?
- 18 A Uh, at that time I believe it was six.
- 19 Q Okay. I'm sorry I -- I interrupted.
- 20 ATTORNEY GAHN: Your Honor, I -- I'm --
- 21 I'm sorry, Your Honor. I think we need to be
- heard outside the presence of the jury.
- 23 THE COURT: All right. At this time the
- 24 | Court will excuse the jurors for a few minutes.
- 25 (Jurors out at 4:08 p.m.)

1 THE COURT: You may be seated.

2 ATTORNEY GAHN: I believe it would be 3 better if the witness were to leave the

4 courtroom.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Kakatsch, we'll excuse you from the courtroom at this time.

Mr. Gahn?

at a loss here. We don't know what is going -happening here. We've received no discovery. I
see that the witness has a folder in front of
her. Um, looks like two folders. Um, I don't
know if she's going to be asked to render any
type of opinion. I don't know if this is -involves the lawsuit that was pending at the
time.

But, more importantly, on, um, just

January 19 of 2007, uh, one of our agents,

Special Agent Heimerl, um, spoke with the

coroner, and at that point she stated that, uh,

she was not aware of being on the list as a

potential defense witness. She stated she did

not know why she would be called as a witness.

She stated that she does not know what type of

testimony may be needed from her as a defense

witness as she felt she had no relevant information.

So I guess, under the rules of discovery, we would like to know exactly what documents the defense has, what they plan to elicit from this witness. Uh, we just, um, have no idea.

THE COURT: Mr. Strang?

ATTORNEY STRANG: I have no documents from the witness. Never have. Um, because she brought the files, I asked her to bring them in, anticipating that maybe the State would want to see them. Um, there's no discovery I have that's to be turned over. She is not an expert witness. She's purely a fact witness.

I understand I -- I asked some questions about her background, but simply by way of establishing who she is and why she has the job of coroner. She was, of course, listed on our witness list, uh, timely filed. Um, and, um, I guess they could have interviewed -- they could have interviewed her, um, as I have.

Um, she will, um, testify, um, to the response that she began, in her capacity as the Manitowoc County Coroner, um, in her efforts,

then, to obtain access to human remains, uh, how those were rebuffed by, um -- specifically by Investigator Mark Wiegert, as the person with whom she recalls having contact, um, and then she was later, um, told that, uh, she was not to get involved, um, by the unusual, she will say, intervention of the Manitowoc County Executive and, later, the Corporation Counsel. Uh, and in the end, she was prevented from discharging her statutory duties as coroner.

ATTORNEY GAHN: And I would ask what is the relevancy of this? Um, the Manitowoc County Corporation Counsel, is my understanding, wanted to remove all Manitowoc County officials from this investigation. Um, it was a prudent, wise move on their part.

And to come in now, because, perhaps, some disgruntled Manitowoc County employee, uh, didn't like that decision? I don't see the relevancy at all in this.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Well, it probably would have been prudent to remove all Manitowoc County officials from the investigation. But we've heard for a month just exactly how that wasn't done with the Manitowoc County Sheriff's

Department. And, unlike the Sheriff's

Department, neither Ms. Kakatsch, nor the office
of coroner, nor anyone in the coroner's office,
had any prior involvement in Steven Avery's civil
lawsuit. Um, hadn't been deposed, hadn't been
interviewed, had no statutory responsibilities
for the 1985 crime.

And, um, yet, her office alone, apparently, among Manitowoc County law enforcement offices, uh, was walled off entirely, uh, from performing, uh, legal duties, lawful duties in connection with discovery of human remains.

THE COURT: Assuming she was walled off, what's the relevance of that for purposes of this trial?

ATTORNEY STRANG: This -- this goes directly to investigative bias and decisions to prefer the involvement of certain Manitowoc County officials and not other Manitowoc County officials even when there were statutory duties, uh, to be performed in connection with a death.

ATTORNEY GAHN: Your Honor, now, I guess, the Corporation Counsel of Manitowoc County is involved in the bias in this case. Um,

I don't see any relevance at all. But if -- if Your Honor sees some shred of, uh, relevance, then I would ask the Court to give a, um, analysis under 904.03 as this is just, uh -- the probative value is just so low that it just, um, is outweighed by the, uh -- the prejudice this could cause, the confusion of issues with the jury, and -- and waste of time for the jury also.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Well, if there's -- if there's any 9-0-4-0-3 concern, I guess that would um -- and turning to the Milwaukee County Medical Examiner a year after this death, uh, when he had no involvement at the scene, uh, rather than having the local official whose job it was to investigate a suspicious death, to sign a death certificate, to determine manner of death, the State -- the State's put all of that, uh, in play with Dr. Jentzen and even trying to use an anthropologist for that. Here's the official under Wisconsin law whose duty it is to do exactly these things, and in her county she was prevented from discharging that duty.

THE COURT: What -- what would be her competence to perform this duty considering the other plain state people that we've heard from?

ATTORNEY STRANG: Well, unlike the State, she will testify that she immediately contacted a forensic pathologist with whom she's worked before and immediately contacted a forensic anthropologist with whom she's worked before, and told them, come to the scene. We've got work to do at the scene, uh, there, as part of a death investigation.

But there, again, relevance in how the recovery of bones could have been done so that a more useful assessment of -- of where the body was burned, uh, where remains were found and how they were distributed might have been done had she been allowed to do her job.

THE COURT: Well, this may be relevant or have probative value as it relates to a turf war, but I -- I'm failing to see the -- the probative value of it for purposes of this case. I think it has much more potential to mislead the jury, um, and I -- I don't see how anything the coroner would have done, um, would have somehow contributed to a less biased investigation in this matter.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Well, I think

preferring one Manitowoc County office to another

Manitowoc County office in itself, here, Your

Honor, bears on investigative bias. It goes directly to the issue of consistency, if you will, and inconsistency that reflects a particular bias. This jury is entitled to see it and, uh, rule upon.

THE COURT: I've already given the defense quite a bit of latitude. I've allowed reference to the lawsuit, uh, the fact that, uh, Lenk and Colborn, uh, gave their depositions. I think the Court has granted the defendants, uh, adequate means to make the point as it relates to bias.

But the, um -- this witness has nothing to do with the Sheriff's Department. The decisions of Manitowoc County officials, uh, not to become involved that started with the, um -- the district attorney, and, uh, whether Manitowoc County higher officials made the right decision or the wrong decision, for purposes of this criminal case, uh, I fail to see any measurable probative value and I think the State's objection is well taken.

ATTORNEY STRANG: I think there's also probative value more narrowly in showing this jury that a forensic anthropologist could have been there, could have been at the scene and

involved in the recovery, um, had the law enforcement people followed the usual lawful routine of notifying the county coroner upon discovery of suspected human remains. Um, that could have happened here, and the normal steps contemplated by Wisconsin Statutes been taken here.

Um, so I would -- I would tender, uh, that as relevant, uh, as well, uh, Your Honor. Uh, there will be testimony in the defense case about, um, destruction of bodies by thermal injury or cremation, uh, about what could have been learned if this site had been properly preserved and recovered, and this is, uh, foundation in part for that testimony as well.

THE COURT: Well, if we hear some testimony from a defense expert that creates some relevance I'm not aware of right now, Ms. Kakatsch could always, I suppose, be recalled. But, again, uh, if -- if the reason that the coroner was told to stay off the case was because of fear of a conflict, uh, whether there was any or not, um, I -- I -- I don't believe that the -- the probative value of such evidence, uh, is very great.

And I'm -- I'm more worried about

creating confusion for the jury when I think the real issue, as -- as I understand it, on the bias issue from the defense has been the, uh, bias, specifically, of Officers Lenk and Colborn, and I think the Court has, uh, allowed, uh, the defense to present a great deal of evidence with regard to that issue.

Uh, but I think to further bring the coroner involved, I -- I -- I just think, uh, it's too dangerous to confuse issues when weighed against -- against the probative value.

ATTORNEY STRANG: I understand the Court's ruling. I -- I respectfully, uh, suggest that the bias of any witness called by the State is a relevant area of exploration. It's not collateral to the issue and, specifically, this would be -- this witness had telephonic contact, she will say, with Investigator Mark Wiegert, uh, who's been identified as one of the two lead investigators on the case and who testified, um, yesterday.

So -- but -- but, again, I -- I -- I recognize the rulings that the Court has made and the rulings allowed us on the bias of Mr. Lenk and Mr. Colborn, but the bias of any state

witness is relevant, particularly somebody who has a role like Mr. Wiegert, uh, did here.

Um, if -- if -- if the Court's ruling is to stand, what I would simply propose to do is to make a verbal, uh, offer of proof. Proffer her testimony. I can do that in three or four or five minutes just by running through my -- the outline for my direct examination.

THE COURT: Anything from the State?

ATTORNEY GAHN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I -- I -- Maybe I'm missing something. I don't recall any questioning about Ms. uh -- Detective Wiegert in this regard.

I'm -- I'm only basing my ruling on what I know. If you want to put something on the record as to what you, uh, would intend to prove, and if, uh, further witnesses from the -- the defense, uh, believes you should ask the Court to reconsider its decision, I will. I'm making my decision based on what I know now.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Well, and I'll -- I'll make an offer of proof of what I would expect to elicit from Ms. Kakatsch.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Um, I left off with

asking her, essentially, how did she learn that suspected human bones, uh, had been discovered on the Avery property. She said she learned by television.

Uh, she -- I would -- I expect that she would then testify that her response was to talk to one or more of her deputy coroners. That she then called, um, a forensic pathologist named Dr. Doug Kelly, who at that time worked, uh, with -- although she's not sure -- he was actually employed by the Waukesha County Medical Examiner's Office. He's no longer there. I believe he's the Fond du Lac County Medical Examiner today.

Um, she also asked Dr. Kelly to arrange the services of Patrick J. Schoebel,

S-c-h-o-e-b-e-l, whom she refers to as P.J., uh, a forensic anthropologist with whom she had worked in the past.

I further expect that she would testify that she then contacted, um, investigators at the scene, um, asked why she had not been called.

Um, made arrangements to come to the scene, uh, on the 9th of November. Uh, was put off, um, in two or three telephone conversations with

Mr. Wiegert. First told, essentially, that he had to check. Uh, next told that her services weren't needed.

Um, she has notes that document those conversations. And I'm just giving the general gist of them. Uh, she was not, in the end, allowed on the scene. Uh, she did not have a chance to determine the cause or the manner of death. Um, to her knowledge, neither Dr. Doug Kelly nor Patrick J. Schoebel, um, reported to the scene.

She did receive, on the 9th or 10th of November, a phone call from Dan Fischer, who she identifies as the County Executive of Manitowoc County, uh, telling her, in essence, that there was a conflict of interest and she ought not push to be involved.

Uh, she disagreed with that. She would say that it was very unusual for her to get a phone call from the County Executive at all. She later received a phone call from a -- from a Steven Rollins, the Manitowoc County Corporation Counsel. Actually, who I -- I know has written the Court here on this case recently. Uh, he, too, advised that she should not be involved

because of a conflict.

She protested that she and her office had nothing to do with the civil lawsuit that Mr. Avery had brought. Had no involvement in it whatsoever, um, but realized that she was meeting firm resistance.

And she, then, contacted the Calumet County, uh, Medical Examiner. I believe he is in Calumet County. A gentleman named -- she would say his name, Mike Klaser. I think that's K-1-a-s-e-r. She contacted him just because somebody had to fulfill the obligations of the coroner. And, as a matter of good faith and doing what she could to discharge her duties, um, she thought the next best thing she could do was to contact the medical examiner in the county that employed the, um, uh, investigator from the Sheriff's Department with whom she was having, uh, contact.

And, finally, she would explain that she had no involvement at anytime with Steven Avery's civil lawsuit. She wasn't deposed. She wasn't interviewed by either side. So nobody had any contact with her at all, um, in relation to the, uh, civil lawsuit against Manitowoc County.

So that's, uh -- that's, in a nutshell, or in -- in skeleton form, the, uh, testimony I expect that she could offer and that I think is relevant for these as I explained it.

THE COURT: Anything else from the State?

ATTORNEY GAHN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Based on that, uh, testimony, um, I think it's summarized, is that her inability to participate in the case was based on a directive from the County Executive at the time and the Manitowoc County Corporation Counsel. If memory serves me right, may have been involved in the initial decision to turn investigation over to Calumet County, but I'm not -- I don't trust my memory anymore. I know the district attorney was there. I don't remember if the corporation counsel was involved or not.

Uh, but at any rate, whether they made the right decision or the wrong decision, uh, it seems to me it was based on the effort of some higher officials in Manitowoc County not to create or further, if you will, from the defense perspective, the appearance of a -- of a, uh, conflict of interest. And, um, I -- I don't perceive how pulling a Manitowoc County person

off would somehow add to any bias on any part when the purpose for making the decision was to avoid the creation of bias.

And whether that's right or wrong, the probative value of that decision, uh, is so minimal to the facts in this case, which is a criminal case, uh, that I don't believe the evidence has much probative value. Um, and for that reason the Court is not going to allow it. I believe it would tend to confuse the issues in this case. Uh, and Mr. Strang's objection is noted on the record and his offer of proof.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Right. It's -- it's bias. It's a double standard that's employed, in our view by, um, uh, the people running investigation, including those who testified as witnesses here, or were involved in it.

THE COURT: All right. I think we should, um, bring the jury in and tell them they're going to be excused for the day and then we'll resume tomorrow morning.

ATTORNEY STRANG: Very well.

THE COURT: Bring the jurors in at this time.

(Jurors in at 4:29 p.m.)

of the jury, it's 4:30, so we're going to conclude 2 3 our proceedings for today. Uh, I will remind you, uh, again, when you go home, don't discuss the case 4 5 with anyone, don't discussed it among your -discuss it among yourselves, and be sure not to, uh, 7 expose yourself to any media accounts about the case. We will see you tomorrow morning, uh, at the 8 9 normal time. 10 (Jurors out at 4:30 p.m.) THE COURT: You may be seated. And then 11 12 Counsel will, um -- I'd appreciate it tomorrow 13 morning if you can, uh, meet with the Court about 14 quarter to nine to give me an idea of what's going 15 to be going on. 16 ATTORNEY GAHN: Could we meet for a few 17 minutes in chambers, uh, tonight, Your Honor? 18 THE COURT: Now? Sure. 19 ATTORNEY GAHN: Thank you. 20 THE COURT: See you in a couple minutes. 21 (Wherein Court stands adjourned at 4:31 p.m.) 22 23 24 25

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THE COURT: You may be seated. Uh, members

1	STATE OF WISCONSIN )
2	)SS. COUNTY OF MANITOWOC )
3	
4	I, Jennifer K. Hau, Official Court
5	Reporter for Circuit Court Branch 3 and the State
6	of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that I reported
7	the foregoing matter and that the foregoing
8	transcript has been carefully prepared by me with
9	my computerized stenographic notes as taken by me
10	in machine shorthand, and by computer-assisted
11	transcription thereafter transcribed, and that it
12	is a true and correct transcript of the
13	proceedings had in said matter to the best of my
14	knowledge and ability.
15	Dated this day of, 2007.
16	
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18	
19	Jennifer K. Hau, RPR Official Court Reporter
20	Official Court Reporter
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